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VOL. XXV. NO. 263 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

China Pricks Brussels Bubble

No Faith In Powers' Justice

CHIANG DETERMINED TO FIGHT TO FINISH

"Nothing To Gain By Direct Talks With Japan"

SHANGHAI, Nov. 6.

Reports that China and Japan are discussing peace or that mediation is progressing outside Brussels' Conference are denied by a Foreign Office spokesman.

Chinese circles declare that China has nothing to gain by direct negotiations with Japan, consider that there is not much to be expected from the Brussels' Conference and that effective assistance is unlikely from Britain and America.

Resolve To Fight To Finish

General Chiang-Kai-Shek has firmly resolved to continue resistance.

The recent reverses have not shaken the Chinese military authorities who point out that such only was expected and declare that the Chinese armies are intact and that they have not the slightest intention of giving in.—Reuter.

HIROTA's HINT TO BRITAIN

TOKIO, November 7.

The Sino-Jap. conflict could not be settled by the Brussels conference; the solution can be achieved only through direct Sino-Jap. negotiations, opined Baron Hirota, replying to questions of Japanese Privy Councillors.

He also stated that he was sure Britain would understand the true sense of the Italo-German-Japanese Pact, but he would take "profound measures" to deepen that understanding.—Reuter.

BRUSSELS' NOTE TO JAPAN

BRUSSELS, Nov. 6.

The text of the Far Eastern Conference's letter to Japan, notes the Japanese assertions that it cherishes no territorial ambitions in China, and desires to assist in the material and moral development of the country, also that it desires to promote the cultural and economic relation in co-operation with the Foreign Powers, with China and that it intends to respect the foreign rights and interests, and also that it considers that a meeting of so many powers will only complicate the situation.

To-day's note affirms that all the signatories of the Treaty are entitled to exercise their treaty rights, while all the States interested in the Far East are affected by the present hostilities.

Nevertheless, the Conference suggests that Japan should appoint representatives to exchange views with a small number of powers chosen "ad hoc," within the frame work of the Nine Power Treaty, to facilitate a settlement of the conflict.

The note concludes by requesting to know, as soon as possible, the Imperial Government's attitude to this proposal.—Reuter.

CHIANG-KAI-SHEK OPTIMISTIC

NANKING, Nov. 7.

Marshall Chiang-Kai-Shek in an interview said that China did not favour direct Sino-Japanese negotiations for the settlement of the Far East conflict.

Expressing optimism about the military situation, Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek reaffirmed China's determination to continue the struggle until justice was re-established in the Far East.—Reuter.

Pastors' Challenge To Nazi Prizeman

BERLIN, Nov. 6.

A manifesto signed by 96 leading pastors has been published.

It addresses pointed questions to the people and the Government.

The manifesto is regarded as a reply to the publication by Alfred Rosenberg to whom Herr Hitler recently awarded the prize for cultural achievement.

It quotes a number of passages from Rosenberg's publication and declares that Rosenberg wants Germans to cast aside Christianity and desires to replace it by a political church of National Socialism. It asks the people, "are you willing to testify that Rosenberg's pronouncement is anti-Christian? Are Christian churches to be memorials of beautiful art like temples of Zeus or houses where the gospel is preached without the preachers being regarded as traitors?"—Reuter's Special.

Nandyal.—Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Socialist leader, is expected to tour this district on November 11 and 12 to organise branches of the Congress Socialist Party in the district.

GORDON RICHARDS' FRESH RECORD

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Gordon Richards rode two-hundredth winner of the season at Windsor.

Last season he rode 177 winners and the record number of 259 in 1933.—Reuter's Special.

World Chess Championship

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 7.

In the fourteenth game of the World Chess Championship, Alekhine won after 52 moves.

The score at present is Alekhine 8 1/2 points; Euwe 5 1/2.—Reuter

Well-known Br. Actor Dead

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The death has occurred of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson.—Reuter.

(Forbes-Robertson was a well-known art critic and journalist and for several years a leading actor at Bancroft's and Hare's theatres).

MAHATMA CONFERS WITH SUBHAS

Discussion About Political Prisoners' Affairs

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

Despite the weak and unsatisfactory condition of health Mahatma Gandhi spent greater part of to-day in serious discussions with representatives of ex-detenus and political prisoners led by Mr. Subhas Bose about political prisoners' affairs which would form the principal item of discussion during the Gandhi-Anderson interview to be held at the suburban residence of the Bengal Governor at Barrackpore next Tuesday afternoon.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has promised to communicate the impression of his talks with the Governor to representatives of detenus and political prisoners before leaving Calcutta.—United Press.

GANDHIJI'S BLOOD PRESSURE NORMAL

Outlook Favourable On The Whole

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

Dr. Sunil C. Bose has issued the following bulletin concerning the health of Gandhiji at 7-15 this evening:

"Mahatma Gandhi had longer hours of sleep and rest and his blood pressure returned to-night to his usually normal figure when in good health. Nevertheless, he feels much more tired, both mentally and physically, for which suitable treatment is being given. The outlook, however, seems to be on the whole favourable."—A.P.

U. S. PREPARES FOR PEACE!

Secretary Of Navy Presents Record Building Programme

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.

Indications that the forthcoming year will see a naval-building programme of record peacetime proportions are given in the report of Mr. C. A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy to President Roosevelt for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937. He urges the provision of funds for the two new battleships already intimated and two sixteen-million dollar cruisers and four auxiliary vessels.—Reuter's Special.

King Of Greece In London

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The King of Greece arrived in London this evening. He will be staying at Buckingham Palace as a guest of Their Majesties for two or three days, after which he will remain in a London hotel privately for two or three weeks. —Reuter.

In Memory Of Empire's Fallen Comrades

LONDON, Nov. 7.

A wooden cross from the Duke of Windsor, bearing a badge of the Grenadier of Guards and an inscription "In memory of the fallen comrades," was planted when the Empire "Field of Remembrance" was opened at Westminster to-day. Representatives of New Foundland, New Zealand and South Africa as well as those of army, navy and the air forces paid a tribute to the memory of the fallen, while Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill planted a special cross on behalf of the women of the Empire.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S TWO NOTABLE SUCCESSES

More Reinforcements: Move For Steam-Roller Drive

SHANGHAI, November 7.

The Japanese have gained two important successes, when the vanguards of the Japanese troops advancing on Shanghai from the south crossed the Whangpoo River, south of Sungkiang, and the Chinese troops evacuated Pootung. Slipping out quietly at night as their comrades did from Chapei the Chinese forces withdrew from Pootung to avoid being caught in the pincers, which the Japanese were trying to close from the north and south.

MORE JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS.

It is estimated that there are now 30,000 Japanese troops between the south bank of the Whangpoo River and Hangchow Bay, while further reinforcements are disembarking. The Japanese have landed a formidable array of tanks and other mechanised troops on the southside of the Soochow Creek for a steamroller drive, which Gen. Matsui is expected to order as soon as the present rainy weather clears up.—Reuter.

CHINESE TO BE CLEARED OUT OF SHANGHAI?

SHANGHAI, Nov. 7.

The seriousness of Chinese position on the western front is freely admitted. It is felt Gen. Matsui's prediction that the Chinese will be cleared from Shanghai area by November 10 will be inexorably fulfilled.—Reuter.

Anxiety For British Missionaries

PEIPING, Nov. 7.

Acute anxiety is felt for the safety of twelve English missionaries presumed to be still at Taiyuanfu which may be bombed and shelled at any moment. Taiyuanfu has been completely encircled by Japanese troops, which yesterday seized the northgate of the City, but a number of Chinese troops continue to hold out within the wall.

The Japanese aircraft dropped 5,000 handbills inside the City demanding its surrender.—Reuter.

DAYLONG BOMBARDMENT OF SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, Nov. 7.

The Japanese forces in West Shanghai bombarded Chinese position all day long. The Chinese replied with machine guns, trench-mortars and howitzers, but took far more punishment than they inflicted. The building of the Tungwen College, the only Japanese University in China was destroyed by fire, alleged to be of incendiary origin. The Chinese troops prevented the Settlement fire engines proceeding to the scene.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI SAFE FOR SHIPPING

SHANGHAI, Nov. 7.

With the withdrawal of Chinese forces from Pootung, the harbour here is again safe for shipping and it is expected that the principal British and American shipping lines will soon again call at Shanghai.—Reuter.

Fire Havoc In City

SEVEN HORSES BURNT ALIVE

Nine Engines Fight Flames In Ripon Road Stables

A whole stable was gutted and seven horses and one goat were charred to death, as a result of a fire which roared to a 100-feet height in a stable off Ripon Road, popularly known as the Stable Road.

ORIGIN OF FIRE.

It is learnt that the fire originated from a heap of forrage at about 1-30 p.m. on Sunday. Traffic was paralysed for some time and nine fire engines clanged their way through the human barrier in a gully leading to the stable surrounded by 7-feet walls.

There was only one entrance to the stable.

The stable, meant for accommodation of 34 horses of hack-victorias, presented the appearance of giant brazier and the firemen experienced great difficulties at the beginning, when horses, in a hectic panic, neighed frantically, pranced on the walls, rushed at the engines and darted back into the flames.

TERRIFIC STAMPEDE.

Within half an hour the fire was localised and the horses made a terrific stampede into the gully. The firemen laid their horses and battled for an hour, but at the end of it, the stable was only a heap of blackened stumps of pillars and shafts. Flames had scorched the walls and the pillars.

One man, who was in the stable at the time the fire broke out, received slight burns on hands and face.

After an hour trams, buses and cars moved on.

Damage is estimated at more than Rs. 15,000.

Retrenchment Committee For Orissa

CUTTACK, Nov. 7.

The Government of Orissa have decided to appoint a Retrenchment Committee consisting of Mr. Godavaris Misra (Chairman), Mr. Premananda Mahantry, Mr. Mandhata Gorachand Patnaik and Mr. P. T. Mansfield, Chief Secretary to the Government of Orissa (Members) to consider and make recommendations for the reduction of expenditure or simplification of administration.

The Government have also decided to appoint a committee to examine the method of work in the Secretariat as laid down in the Secretariat instructions and the distribution of the work among the departments and to make recommendations for improvement. The committee will consist of Mr. B. Das, M.L.A. (Central) and Mr. P. T. Mansfield.

The first meeting of the Retrenchment Committee is expected to take place about November 15.—A.P.

ANDHRA SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

BHIMAVARAM, Nov. 5.

The 3rd annual Conference of the Andhra Congress Socialist Party will be held on the 21st and 22nd November at Palakol, in West Godavari District, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain will open the conference.

The District Congress Socialist Party Executive have elected a reception committee with Messrs. Alluri Satyanarayana and T. V. Chelapathy, as President and Secretary respectively.—United Press.

Calicut.—In commemoration of the first anniversary of the Travancore Temple Entry Proclamation which was issued last year on the birthday of the Maharaja of Travancore the "Mathrubhumi" has brought out an illustrated special number of its weekly edition containing numerous messages from all-India leaders.

Tennyson's Win In Extra Time

N. W. F. Beaten By Eight Wickets

Latif And Peebles Shares Bowling Honours

Lord Tennyson's Team of English cricketers registered their first victory of the tour on Sunday, when in a two-day match against N. W. F. P., which commenced at Peshawar on Saturday, they beat the frontier side by 8 wickets in extra time.

Taken By Surprise

The home team took the Tourists by surprise when Worthington, Yardley and Langridge—three of their best bats were dismissed on Sunday morning with an addition of only two runs to the overnight total.

First Victory

The Tourists, however, collected 225 in their first knock and the Frontier side being all out for 167 in their second innings, gave the tourists their first victory—the English team scoring 23 runs for the loss of 2 wickets in extra time.

Peebles' Seven Wickets

The honours of the match go to Peebles, the Middlesex bowler, who captured 7 of the Frontier wickets for six runs apiece in the second innings.

SCORES

N. W. F. P. (1st Innings)	*80*
N. W. F. P. (2nd Innings)	*167*
Tennyson's Team (1st Innings)	*225*
Tennyson's Team (2nd Innings) for 2 wickets	*23*

Three Dismissed For A "Duck"

PESHAWAR, Nov. 7.

There was a dance at the Peshawar Club last night in honour of the visit of Lord Tennyson's team and all the members of the side attended it.

This morning when their match against the N. W. F. Province was resumed Worthington, Yardley and Langridge were out within six minutes—all at 173—and McCorkell left seven runs later. Worthington, who had made one yesterday, cut Latif very hard and Holdsworth brought off a marvellous catch very close to the turf.

Wooldrige, bowling from the other end, got Yardley's wicket at the same score and Langridge was stumped off Latif. (173|6|0).

A small crowd, which was present, could hardly believe their eyes, as they had come fully prepared to see a glut of runs before lunch.

McCorkell was yet another batsman to go back for a "duck." He was completely beaten by a leg break from Latif. Incidentally Latif's bowling had been the main feature of the game hitherto. Apart from the fact that he had taken four of the best wickets, his length and accuracy had always been such, that it had not been an easy matter for the batsmen to score runs off him.

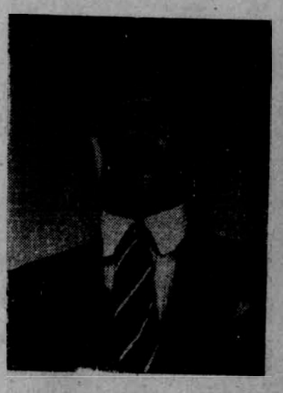
G. Pope and Wellard then not only succeeded in checking the bowlers' run of successes, but Wellard infused a new confidence in his partner by hitting Davies for a grand six, the first of the match.

ALL OUT FOR 225

Wellard was dropped first near the screen and then at extra cover. Both were fairly easy chances, and when Pope left at 225, the Somerset man hit out at almost everything.

Latif's name was writ large in to-day's score sheet. His analysis this morning was 11.3, 4, 22,6, his final analysis being 7 for 77. For a young Collegian, these are flattering figures indeed and even making allowances for the effects of "the morning after the night before," they speak volumes for his bowling skill.

The visiting team were all out at 12-15 p.m. for 225, Wellard remaining not out with 25.



I. A. R. Peebles, the Middlesex and England bowler, who dismissed seven of the N.-W.F.P. Team on Sunday.

N. W. F. Second Innings

Holdsworth and Meredith again opened the N. W. F. P.'s innings. Gibb kept the wicket in this innings and McCorkell was fielding at cover.

DULL GAME.

The Home side did much better in their second venture than they did in their first. Batting with great deliberation and patience they were content to keep bowlers off their objective, regardless of the rate of scoring. Holdsworth occasionally made some good strokes on the offside especially one superb cut to the boundary off Worthington, but otherwise the game was dull to a degree.

Meredith left at 18, caught one-handed in slips by Parks and lunch interval was then taken.

On resumption Karim Buksh was out soon and Kureishi joined Holdsworth. This pair gave a lot of trouble to the bowlers though not to the fielders. Kureishi showed especial skill in his placements to leg and appeared quite at ease against both Gover and Wellard. Fifty was reach-

(Continued on page 9)

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Wanted immediately in the Rs. 20 to 30 grade a trained Teacher to teach Gujarati. Must be a Matriculate. Only trained teachers need apply to the President, A. V. Rly. High School, Abu Road. (7184)

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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Spinning Master, Weaving Master and Engineer for the Dhakeswari Cotton Mills Ltd. No. 2.

Spinning and Weaving Masters must be of the very best type and should have experience in Fine Spinning and Weaving. Applicants with sound theoretical knowledge will have preference.

The Engineer must have sound theoretical knowledge in both Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, in addition to practical experience. He should further have knowledge and experience in Steam Turbines and Water Tube Boilers.

Salaries will depend upon the qualifications of the candidates selected.

Applications must reach this office within the 15th November, 1937, stating the terms on which each of the Applicants is prepared to join.

(Sd.) A. B. GUHA,
Managing Director.
The Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd.
6, Ananda Chandra Roy St.
DACCA.
(7165)

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Particulars with conditions can be had from the Undersigned on payment of One Rupee.

P. V. SHAH,
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Morvi Railway, MORVI.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION

The Collector of Bombay hereby invites sealed tenders on approved forms for a 99 years' lease in respect of Plot No. 2, situated on the Church Gate Street in Block I and measuring about 1,389 sq. yds. (Frontage 100' x depth 125').

The tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 15,000 and should reach the Collector on or before 12 noon on 12th November, 1937.

The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of Agreement for Lease and the Lease together with plans and building Rules can be obtained at the office of the Collector at annas eight per copy.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.
Collector's Office, Bombay,
25th October, 1937.
(7122)

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Share Certificates Nos. 58406 to 58407 for 50 shares Nos. 531954 to 532003 of the Union Bank of India Ltd. standing in the name of Chellaji Shankerji & Co. are LOST or MISLAID Anybody having any claim against them should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof after which duplicates will be issued.

(Sd.) CHALAJI SHANKERJI & CO
9338.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SORABJI BYRAMJI WARDEN, HIRJIBHOY BYRAMJI WARDEN, JAMSHEDJI BYRAMJI WARDEN and PESTONJI BYRAMJI WARDEN, all of Bombay Parsee Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, maintenance, easement, bequest or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cama Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Freehold Land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2081.22 (Two thousand and eighty-one point two two) square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 2/3649 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1/576 of Mazagaon Division together with messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 7690, Street No. 10A and E Ward No. 7691(1), Street No. 10 all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Victoria 3rd Cross Lane in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the said Victoria 3rd Cross Lane, on or towards the West by the property belonging to the late Sir Ratan Jamsetjee Tata bearing New Survey No. 3651, and on or towards the North by the property belonging to the representatives of Sir Jacob Sassoon and on or towards the South by the Leasehold property of the Vendors.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land, situate, lying and being on the North side of Victoria Road (formerly known as Mount Road) and on the West side of Victoria 3rd Cross Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 336 Square Yards or thereabouts being portion of the larger piece of leasehold land belonging to the Vendors, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 106 and 107 Collector's New No. 16940, Old Survey No. 1/703, and 2/903, New Survey No. 1B/3749 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/576 of Mazagaon Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendors firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the South by the property of the Vendors, on or towards the East by Victoria 3rd Cross Lane and on or towards the West by the property of the Vendors firstly hereinabove described and is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under part of E Ward No. 7690, Street No. 10A and part of E Ward No. 7691 (1), Street No. 10.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1937.

HIRALAL M. MEHTA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7177.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Re: Stable in Case No. M/773—TULSI PIPE LINE LICENSED TO ACCOMMODATE 40 BUFFALOES.

The right of collecting rents from the above stable for a period of 3 years will be put up to Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th November, 1937, at 3 P.M. (B.T.) in the Office of the Undersigned.

For further particulars the interested parties are requested to apply to this office during office hours. Form of conditions of the right can be had on payment of As. 8.

(Sd.) H. M. ABHYANKAR.
Estate Agent & Land Manager.
7173.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that the partnership firm of Messrs. JOTIPRASAD DAULATRAM, of Poona, consisting of Mr. BALLABHDAS BUCHAMAL and MR. UTTAMCHAND TULSIRAM, which was carrying on business at Nana Peth in Poona and at Visapur as grain merchants and commission agents has been DISSOLVED as from April, 1936, so far as the Visapur business is concerned and as from Kartak Sud 1st S. Y. 1994 i.e. the 4th day of November, 1937, so far as the said Poona business is concerned and that Mr. Ballabhdas Buchamal has a right to collect all the outstandings of the said partnership firm.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1937.

MOHILE PAREKH AND MANECKLAL,
Attorneys for Mr. Ballabhdas Buchamal.
7196.

NEW EMPIRE

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Implement Congress Agrarian Demand

All-India Kisan Committee's Resolution

An important meeting of the All-India Kisan Committee was held at the Committee rooms of the Albert Hall under the presidentship of Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. Among those present were:—Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, the General Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha and Sris Kamaladevi, Satyavati Devi, Nharendu Dutt Mazumdar, Jaya Prakash Narayan, Indulal Yagnik, Bankim Mukerjee, Soumendranath Tagore, Sohan Singh Josh, Mubarak Sagar, Muzaffar Ahmed and Abdul Hayat.

The following were among the important resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Committee held on the 26th October:—

Congress Ministeries

This Committee, while recognising some temporary and inadequate relief given to the peasants in Congress provinces, deeply deplores and expresses its strong dissatisfaction with the piecemeal superficial and purfunctory manner in which the Congress Ministries have dealt with only some of the problems affecting the Kisans who constitute the poorest and the overwhelming majority of the people and who have because of their faith in the Congress and believing in the Congress Election Manifesto and the Congress resolutions, elected them to the positions of power

This Committee regrets to note that while ministries in several provinces have already announced 3 and 5 years' plan for carrying out some items of the Congress, no comprehensive plan has been so far contemplated or announced by any of the ministries for implementing the Congress agrarian programme

This Committee expresses its conviction that Congress Ministries should now strive to their utmost to implement their pledges made to the peasantry if they are not to forefeit their confidence and to redeem the honour of the Congress. This Committee further requests the Congress M.L.A.'s and the Congress Committees in these provinces to take all necessary steps to see that the Congress pledges are observed fully in letter and in spirit before the end of the next year.

This Committee lends its wholehearted support to a similar resolution adopted by the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha on their Kisan Demand Day on October 17 and calls upon the Kisan Sabhas in other provinces to carry on a vigorous and militant propaganda on the lines laid down in this resolution with a view to bring home to the Congress Ministers and M.L.A.'s their direct and primary responsibility to the peasant electorate and their paramount duty to grant urgent relief from the stranglehold of the Government demands, the landlords' rents and the Sahukars' debts. The Committee further believes that that it is only by carrying on such a to-day struggle that the Kisans can strengthen the national struggle for complete independence.

Land Revenue

This Committee is of opinion that the land tax imposed by the Government in Ryotwari areas irrespective of the area of proiits of cultivation is unjust and oppressive and operates as a poll-tax and has been rightly condemned as a mark of economic slavery. And as pending the revision of the Land Revenue laws and systems of Faizpur Congress called for "substantial reduction" in land revenue as a measure of 'immediate relief' in view of 'peasants conditions' and 'deepening crisis involving a sharp fall in priyes, the Committee feels that the Congress Ministers are in duty bound to effect a flat reduction of 50 per cent at least in the present land tax and to exempt all uneconomic holdings from the same.

The Committee deeply regrets that the Congress Ministries being not contend with effecting insignificant reductions in the land revenue demand for the current year, have in several provinces bluntly asked the peasants in the most hectoring tones not to worry them with insistent demands for reduction in land revenue as they could not do so consistently with the due fulfilment of the prohibition programme and the carrying out of nation-building activities.

The Committee must state its considered and emphatic opinion that the refusal or inability of the Congress Ministry to effect a drastic cut in the revenue demand in the next budget will be deemed by the peasants as a gross violation of the pledges given to them at the time of the elections.

The Committee therefore deems its duty to give a timely warning to the Ministers concerned to frame their next budget on basis of a substantially lower incidence of land revenue, and assures the Ministers of the full support of the peasants in any struggle they might have to wage against the present constitution and the Government of India to effect drastic economies under reserved heads and to secure additional sources of incomes.

INSURANCE BILL IN COUNCIL OF STATE

Sir N. N. Sirkar To Be Nominated Member

NEW DELHI: Nov. 6.

The Associated Press understands that Sir N.N. Sircar, Law Member, to the Government of India, will be nominated to the Council of State, which meets here on Nov. 15 to pilot the Insurance Bill. It is further learnt that owing to serious illness of Mr. Sushil Sen, the Government have decided to nominate Mr. J. Batley, Joint Secretary in the Legislative Department, as a member of the Council of State in connection with the same Bill.

No date has yet been fixed for holding the Budget session of the Central Legislative Assembly, but it is believed that the Assembly will not meet till late in January.—A.P.

Special Session Of Council Of State

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6.

Apart from the Insurance Bill, the Council of State at its special session will consider the Mines Amendment Bill as passed by the Central Assembly.

The Council will sit for four days in the first week, that is, on November 15, 16, 17 and 19.—United Press.

HEADMASTER ARRESTED

"Wanted In Connection With Several Criminal Cases"

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

Startling disclosures have come to light in connection with the arrest of the headmaster of an English high school in the vicinity of Calcutta.

It transpires that this man was long masquerading under a false name and credentials. He really had read up to class VII, but how he came to possess the university certificates and other credentials is shrouded in mystery.

It is alleged that the man was known in Patna for a number of years and lived there in a rented house owned by a Bihari who often stayed in the Punjab in connection with his work. The continued absence of the owner tempted the man to sell the house. This he did and decamped with the money.

His next appearance was at Barrackpore where he lived for a short period as a hawker and pedlar. But fortune again smiled on him and he was appointed headmaster of a high school in Dinajpur district where he lived for some time with his family. Later, he was offered the present appointment with still better prospects.

The authorities have, it is understood, nothing against him, and, on the contrary, he has been spoken of as a very efficient teacher.

The arrested man has since been removed to Bihar where, it is alleged, he has long been wanted in connection with several criminal cases.—A. P.

CONJEEVARAM.—Diamonds and diamond jewellery worth about Rs. 20,000 suspected to be smuggled, were seized by the Customs authorities from Muthupachaiappa Chettiar, a piecegoods merchant of Hodgsonpet, near Conjeevaram.

Chettiar was arrested but released on bail later.

INDIAN NATIONAL AIRWAYS

Expansion Of Service

NEW DELHI: Nov. 6.

It is understood that negotiations with the Government of India have now reached an advanced stage in connection with the expansion of Indian National Airways' existing service from Karachi to Northern India to five return journeys weekly in order to connect at Karachi with five services to and from India under the New Empire Air Mail Scheme due to come into operation from the end of this year. The expanded service is expected to be operated under a 15 year contract which will probably take effect on the 1st of January, 1938 and preparations for the inauguration of successful operation of this service are nearing completion.—A.P.

CHHAGANLAL MEHTA RELEASED

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 4.

Mr. Chhaganlal Mehta who was undergoing imprisonment was released last night.

Externment orders for Liliya Mahal have been postponed against Messrs. Chhaganlal Manekial and Amritlal. This amicable settlement has created atmosphere of relief in political circles. Externment orders against Messrs. Dani and Bhatt are still not withdrawn.

CUTTACK.—Mr. Brajasundar Das has been elected uncontested to Orissa Assembly from East Orissa Landholders' Constituency in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Raja Bahadur Kanika. The only rival candidate Mr. Ismail Khan withdrew the paper after scrutiny.

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Why Not Negotiate With Hindu Sabha?

DR. MOONJE'S INVITATION TO MR. JINNAH

NEW DELHI: November 5

"The Hindu Mahasabha has always said and its offer is still open, that the communal problem, so far as representation in Legislatures is concerned, can be honourably solved on the basis of Joint Electorates with reservation of seats for minorities on their population basis and with power to them to contest additional seats," declared Dr. B. S. Moonje, in the course of a Press statement.

Dr. Moonje added that Mr. Jinnah in his speech had challenged the Hindu leaders to say if the Lucknow session of the Muslim League did not stand for freedom of the country. If it really did, then what did he mean by saying that without what he called an honourable settlement with the Muslim League the country would remain enslaved to the British? In that event both the Moslems and the Hindus would be slaves. So, did he not prefer slavery to what he called an honourable settlement? If Mr. Jinnah is still inclined to think that the settlement was not honourable, then there was no end to controversy and, therefore, no end to slavery.

POSITION OF CONGRESS

The Congress and the Hindus did not think so. While keeping the door open for honourable settlement, they were working steadily on for freedom and, God willing, it would soon be achieved. Any way, they were prepared and preparing for all kinds of sacrifies. The Congress relognised no creedal communities and therefore could not make any settlement on communal lines either with Mr. Jinnah and his Muslim League or with Hindu Mahasabha. The Congress was a national body representing the country as a whole and not either community individually. The Congress could not make distinction among its nationals on the basis of their respective faiths. The Congress had gone to enough lengths by reiterating recently in its Working Committee meeting that it stood for guaranteeing complete freedom to all creeds and their personal laws and their language and scripts.

What more did Mr. Jinnah want the Congress to offer for what he called an honourable settlement? Mr. Jinnah ever criticised the Congress but had given no details of his demands which if satisfied, would be considered. If these details of his demands be communal in nature, then his business lay with the Hindu Mahasabha and not with the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha would not refuse co-operation.—United Press.

Aga Khan Pats Nazis

"Germany Is Firm Pillar Of World Peace"

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The Aga Khan, who returned to London yesterday from a short holiday in Germany said to a gathering of Press representatives:—

"I am convinced that Germany is a firm pillar of world peace".

During his stay in Germany the Aga Khan, who is the present President of the League of Nations Assembly, was received by Herr Hitler at his country house at Berchtesgaden, Bavaria.

The Aga Khan said that he thought it would help to a better understanding between the British Empire and Germany if the greatest possible number of Labour leaders could visit Germany to see her work of social reconstruction.

"This work impressed me greatly", he added.

Referring to the cultural exchange between Germany and India, the Aga Khan pointed out the Reich's strict currency regulations, and added that Indians spoke English more readily than German.—United Press.

JAWAHARLAL'S STATEMENT CAUSES SURPRISE

Official Statement Re: Transfer Of Merwara Villages Expected

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

The Congress President's statement that arrests and searches in Beawar and Jodhpur are connected with the Federation and that he heard in Ajmer that there was a suggestion for transfer of territory from Ajmer-Merwara to Jodhpur durbar to facilitate the State's entry into Federation has caused surprise among official circles.

It is understood the Viceroy and the political secretary who are enjoying Bikaner's hospitality have been communicated the texts of Jawaharlal Nehru's statement on telephone.

The authorities here are unable to divulge anything in the absence of the Political Secretary and the Viceroy but it is expected that an official or a semi-official statement on the subject will be made available at an early date if not during the course of this evening.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO MINISTER GILDER

Tri-Colour Over Karwar Municipality

(From A Correspondent).

KARWAR, (By Mail).

The General Body of Municipal councillors met here on Friday last, to consider the presentation of an address to the Hon'ble Dr. M. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health and Excise, when he comes here on the 14th instant on a visit of inspection. It was unanimously resolved to sanction Rs. 40 towards the expenditure. A reception committee was also appointed.

Mr. Linga Munja Kharvi proposed that the National Flag be first hoisted by the Hon'ble Minister.

Rajputana State Workers' Convention

(From Our Correspondent)

BEAWAR, (By Mail).

The Executive Committee of the States People's Association, Beawar has decided to hold a Rajputana and Central India States Workers' Convention in the month of December, along with the 5th session of the Provincial Political Conference here. The workers of States Peoples should send their suggestions to Mr. Gopilal S. Sharma, the Secretary of the States People's Association, Beawar, in connection with this convention.

A resolution was passed protesting against the repression of Congress activities by the Mysore State, and externment of Mr. K. F. Nariman, and requesting the Congress to give active help to the States Peoples in their fight against the States.

PUPILS' OWN SCHOOL

Students' Dance At Calcutta

(From A Correspondent).

The Pupils' Own School of Bombay is going to stage a dance-drama in Calcutta in the second week of December. This institution has, for nearly ten years, tried to propagate the educational ideals of Rabindranath Tagore first in Poona and then in Bombay. The Principal and his wife, and some of the members of the staff have lived in Shantiniketan for five to ten years, at a stretch, and have there imbibed a love for all that is beautiful in Indian Art and culture. Particularly has this been the case with dancing, for in this they have had the help and co-operation of that fine dancer, Sjt. Nobo Kumar Sinha, who has for years been the dancing teacher at Shantiniketan, and has for considerable periods trained the boys and girls of the Pupils' Own School for their dances staged by them for years at the Royal Opera House in Bombay and in large theatres in Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Karachi, and Hyderabad (Sind). These students have also, in past years as well as the current year been trained by Sjt. Saradindu Sinha of Shantiniketan who was for some time a member of Uday Shankar's troupe, in which capacity he has danced in most of the cities of India. He has made a special study of South Indian dancing at the Kerala Kala Mandal.

One of the students of the school, Sjt. Chimanlal Seth, who began his dancing in the school has followed it up by taking a complete course and promises to be a dancer of no mean order in the near future. The Press of the various cities visited by the school, has paid very generous tributes to the high artistic excellence of its productions. The dramatic critic of the "Bombay Chronicle" has time and again praised the high standard attained by the students of this institution, and Mr. Gladstone Solomon, until last year the Principal of the Bombay School of Arts, has added his tribute of praise too.

UDAY SHANKER'S TRIBUTE

Uday Shanker, who is in the opinion of many, the best exponent of Indian dancing, has in the following words put on record his impression of a visit to the school, when he was shown dances and exhibits of art work done by the pupils:—"The students of this school are really fortunate, the school is really unique. It is a place where one can find full scope for the development of both head and heart, through its academic and artistic activities. I rejoiced over the students' exhibition which was of great artistic merit. The music, dancing and handicrafts are of a quality I did not expect to see in an Indian school, and I heartily congratulate the students and their teachers on their achievements."

The school is, this year, giving a dance-drama 'Varadan' in Lucknow and Calcutta in December. There is no dialogue, the plot being depicted by a series of expressive dances.

WHEELER REPORT AND CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

Publication Imminent

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

The publication of the Wheeler Committee Report regarding the reorganisation of the Central Secretariat, together with the communique setting out to Government's views, is believed to be imminent.

The Report was expected to be published before the Simla Session of the Central Legislature, but, for reasons which are said to be connected with the then existing constitutional deadlock in the provinces, the publication was delayed. In the meanwhile, a Special Officer was appointed to examine the recommendations contained in this report as well as the results of the departmental review thereof by Mr. Maxwell, Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, Dow, Clow, and to consult the provincial Governments, as to their views on such points as concerned them.

The decision to publish the Wheeler Report and the Government's observations, is taken to indicate that these consultations have disclosed a considerable common ground between the Central Government and the Provincial Governments, regarding the proposals emerging from the Wheeler and Maxwell recommendations.

Concession For Return Tickets On G. I. P. Ry.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

The following subjects were dealt with at the 139th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee held in Bombay on the 28th October, 1937.

First and second class concession return tickets. In continuation of the discussion at the meeting held in June, 1937, members were informed that return journey tickets for first and second class passengers at 1½ single journey fares had been issued over the North Western Railway since the 1st April, 1925, but as no statistics had been maintained, it could not be stated whether this had resulted in additional traffic although the concession was much appreciated by the public. The experience of the East Indian Railway was similar.

Arrangements for the Pandharpur Fair and Divali Holidays:—The members were advised of the arrangements which had been made for the Kartiki Fair at Pandharpur and of the concessions which were being issued for the ensuing Divali Holidays.

The usual statements showing the financial results of the undertaking were placed before the members.

PONDICHERRY STRIKE CONTINUES

PONDICHERRY, Nov. 5.

The situation in the Establishments Textile de Mudaliarpet, commonly known as the Gaebele Mills, where a stay-in strike is being carried on by the labourers, remains unchanged though the strike is four months old.

The strike started on the evening of July 16 as a protest against the suspension of two workers for one week.

The Government and the Inspector for Labour for French India, M. Menard, are trying their best to effect a settlement. It is stated that the only difficulty, now standing in the way of a settlement, is the refusal of the Mill Management to take back some of the labourers who, in the opinion of the Management, were responsible for the recent disturbances.—United Press.

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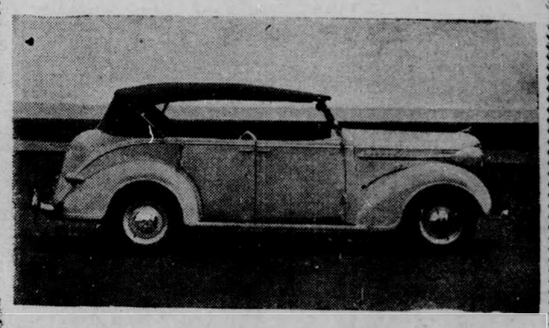

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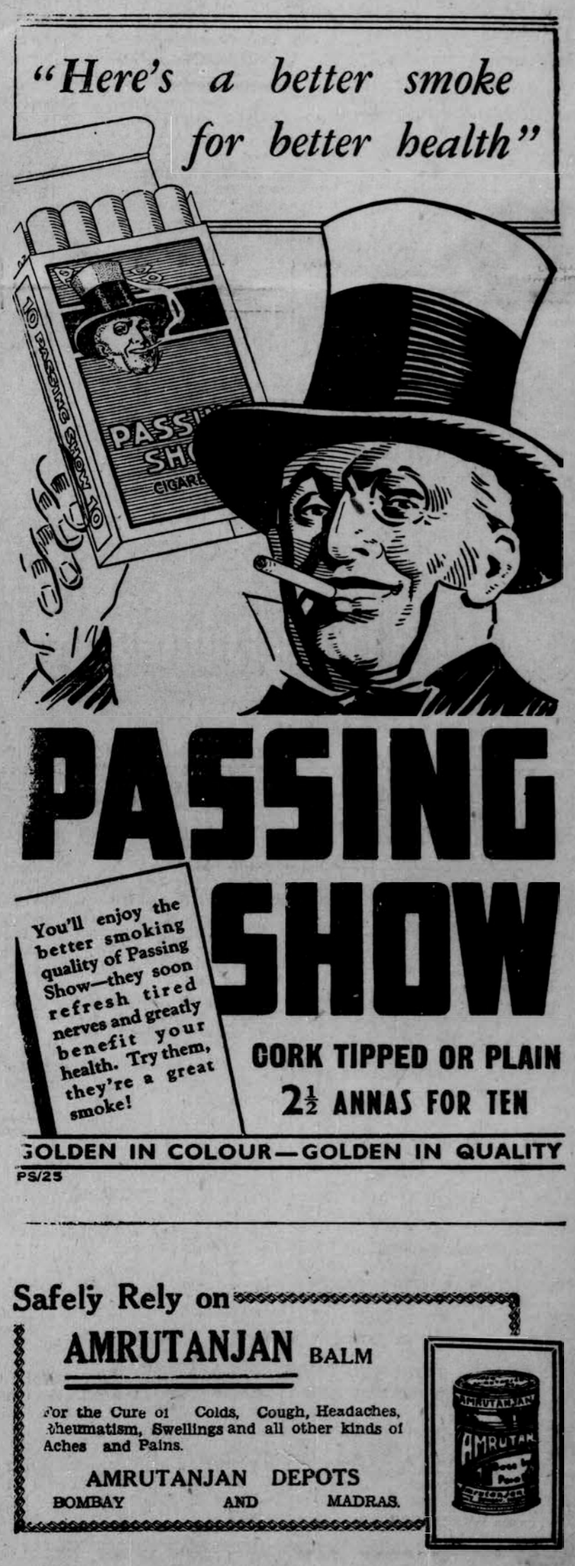
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OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Plight Of Hajis"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to an article under the caption of "Haj Pilgrim", written by one Mr. A. G. Khan in your valued paper of the 3rd instant it appears that your correspondent is unaware of the meaning of pilgrim so far the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, Section 149 (3), is concerned and I would advise him to study part IV of the said Act as well as the Indian Pilgrim Ship Rules, 1933, before rushing to the Press.

The "Mogul Line" is still running 7 boats for this year's pilgrim traffic, and I do not understand how they cannot bring back depositors when the rate of deposit which is fixed by the Government of India and that of the return-ticket is one and the same. Of course in the former case the deposit amount remains with the Government of India and in the latter case such amount is utilised by the Company for nearly three to four months.

Your correspondent need not be so very anxious about the fate of Hajis holding deposit paid passports and none of the Hajis who deposited the return passage with the Government can be expected to be stranded and will be required to pay more for their return as your correspondent rightly puts in the 6th para of the article and I would add that the deposit fixed by the Government is itself a guarantee by the Government to the pilgrim that he will be brought back. There has been not a single instance in the past when pilgrim had to pay more over and above the amount of the deposit, but there have been several instances in which return ticket holders were left stranded in Jeddah due to the carelessness of the Companies who tempted them to buy return tickets.

As regards the risk to a return ticket holder I would only advise Mr. Khan to go to Jeddah on a return ticket and pretend to the Shipping Co., that he has lost his second-half of the return ticket and see the result himself.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. KHAN.

International Wrestling Contest

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I would like to draw public attention to the arrangements made for viewing the wrestling matches of all-India importance that are taking place at present on the Marine Lines Reclamation ground.

Evidently the management is lacking in imagination. These matches are really of national importance. Wrestling in India is of ancient origin. It was patronized by the rulers and the well-to-do as few things were. Even to the present day the tradition of such patronage still lingers in many noble rulers and noblemen.

It is so very intimately connected with physical development of the Indian race that it is a pity that even the Government has failed in its duty of openly patronizing it.

It ought to have actively associated itself with it. Then it would never have been possible for foreign element alone to take the sole initiative in organizing and running such national shows.

What has been the result in such a case?

It has been so arranged that only the well-to-do and other men of ample means have now the privilege of seeing such exhibitions. While the real people who count in such affairs are rigidly excluded; the admission fees, as at present levied, automatically exclude the masses, the men of poor means, the vast labouring classes, the navies, the dock-labourers, the hefty frontier coolies, the ghaties, in fact the very classes who practise such games and who actually produce the class of athletes fit for such exercises.

The minimum fee is Rs. 1-2 and the matches being on the League system are to go on indefinitely. Where is the money to come from for these poor people, to pay like this through their nose? Why cannot the minimum fee be annas 4 only? People could even squat on the ground to watch such games. The ring being on a raised level it would be easy to watch even for such classes. Such a fine collection of all world renowned wrestlers will not be seen in action even for a generation. May we hope the management will have a little vision to remedy such a glaring defect? If the arena is not large enough it could easily be expanded. If this is done I am sure the whole of the working-class would turn out and increase the earnings of the management beyond the dreams of avarice. That would directly supplement the income of the wrestlers and may even produce sinews to arrange for extra wrestlers and even the Gama Company may be brought down. Gama has not turned up. But the fault is of the management. Will this change be made from to-day. If it is, four times the numbers of visitors will throng the grounds.

The second thing of importance is that the referee who is also the announcer has a pronounciation which will beat even the announcer of I.B.C. Few Indians can understand what he says; even the names of the wrestlers cannot be followed. Why cannot an Indian be called upon to announce in Hindustani.

The third point worth noting by the Indian Broadcasting Corporation is as to how they have omitted such a relay

It would have been an event of capital importance. It should be done even now. Mr. Sethna never lets go such golden occasions. How is he so remiss now?—Yours etc.,

ONE OF MANY.

Urdu School In Bandra

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Naopada is a very old locality included now in the Bandra town, inhabited by more than a thousand Muslims who are poverty-ridden and very backward in every other point of view. Ever since the Bandra Municipality started giving primary education in Urdu to Muslim boys and girls one school was maintained for the Naopada Muslims in their midst. The School Board, however, without consulting popular opinion and without any substantial grounds, has shifted the primary school outside Naopada in defiance of the advice of representative Muslims.

The only ground which the School Board has considered is that the new place where the school is now housed is better from the point of sanitation than the one in Naopada itself. The residents of the Naopada locality resent the action taken by the Board as well as the ground put forward by them in extenuation of the same. The Naopada people have been paying substantial house taxes and other municipal rates; yet the Municipality has been guilty of criminal negligence in administering to the wants of these people as regards sanitation, roads, lighting and water supply. The roads and gullies stink on account of accumulation of filth; the roads have not been repaired for several years. This state of things has time and again been brought to the notice of the Municipality but to purpose. The Naopada people have a legitimate grievance when they demand that the Municipality should improve the deteriorated sanitary conditions rather than make the same a ground for removing the school from their midst. The Municipality could easily have found a building in Naopada itself, and fitted the same with sanitary amenities. The advantage of housing the Urdu school in the area itself namely, an incentive to the ignorant residents to send their children to school, is now lost by the removal of the school from the area. Both the Municipality and the School Board should listen to the people's voice and remedy their complaints which are not only just but irrefutable.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. KUDALKAR.

Bandra, Nov. 5.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi Programme

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A.M.

8-0 Zinda Hasan of Saharanpur. Kheyal Basant; Thumri Kalingra; Ghazal. 8-30 Haidar Husain. Shukal Bilwal on Surbahar. 8-40 Zohra Jan of Saharanpur. Thumri Bhairvin; Ghazals. 9-10 The News (English). 9-20 The News (Hindustani). 9-30 Zinda Hasan. Kheyal Bhaiyar; Naat. 10-0 Kumari Dipali Talukdar 'Saba hisa bara jori." 10-15 Zohra Jan of Sharanpur. Khayal Todi.

P.M

12-30 Indian Music. 1-30 European Music. 5-0 Kumari Dipali Talukdar. 5-20 AIR Orchestra. Multani. 5-30 Zohra Jan of Saharanpur. Khayal Bhim Palasi; Thumri Tilang; Ghazal. 6-0 Readings from famous books. "Darbar-i-Akbari." 6-5 Duet: 'Man ki wahani" By Manohar and Aziz. 6-15 Zinda Hasan. Khayal Sri Rag; Thumri Pilu; Ghasal. 6-45 Kumari Dipali Talukdar. 7-0 "For Villagers Only." The news and; market rates at 7-30 p.m. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "In Fairy Land." No. 2. Persia By Dr. S. A. Hashmi. Fairy tales of different countries, illustrating the outlook of different people. 8-15 Zohra Jan of Saharanpur, Thumri; Ghazal; Naat. 8-45 Zinda Hasan. Khayal Adana; Naeki; Ghazal. 9-15 The news and weather report (Hindustani). 9-30 The news and weather report (English). 9-45 Hotel Marina International Dance Band. A programme of recent dances. 10-0 Talk (English): "The Kingdom of Man" By L. V. Cowley. 10-15 Hotel Marina International Dance and Band. A programme of 'Live' dance music.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres. 855 kc/s.

A.M.

8-30 Shre Bhagwat Geeta Pravchan. Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 8-45 "Lalat Pancham". The VUB Indian Orchestra. 8-55 Hindustani Songs. Vilayat Begum.

Noon.

P.M.

12-0 Instrumental Selections. 1-0 Available market rates and announcements. A light entertainment. 6-0 Jaltarang on Piano. The AIR Artists. 6-15 Talk (Gujarati): "The World Educational Conference of Tokio." By Kapila Khandwalla. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. (The news in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m. 7-30 Light Classical Music. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "I Remember." 9-15 The News. 9-30 "You Asked For It" 10-0 The S.S. "Tuscania" Orchestra.

Calcutta Programme

All transmissions will be on VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s, and 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for 'Calcutta time.)

P.M.

12-36 Latest H.M.V. Selections. Calcutta Weather Bullentin for Ocean and Rivercaft. 1-36 School Programme. 2-6 A Musical Variety Programme. Arranged by Sm. Indira Devi. 5-6 For the Rural Areas. 5-36 Kavya Sangeet. Gokul Mookerjee. 5-56 Folk Song. Ashalata Roy. 6-11 Thumri (Bengali). Benode Ganguly. 6-26 Sadhan Sangeet. Parul Choudhury 6-46 "Shebar Sharthakata." The Spirit of Service. 7-36 The Betar Orchestra. Conducted by T. N. Dev. 7-51 Talk: "The World About Us." No. 2 Italy. By Priti Gupta. 8-6 The news and weather report (Bengali). 8-21 Bhajan and Dadra. Nootoo Mookerjee. 8-41 Thumri and Quawali. Zamiruddin Khan. 9-1 Commercial news and weather report. (English). 9-6 The news and announcements. 9-21 Vocal Interlude. 9-36 Ted Frangopoulo and his Blue Harmony Boys. In a programme of light classical and dance music.

Mysore Programme

(Wavelength: 310 and 49.3 or 70.2 metres. Frequency: 968 and 6085 or 4265 kc/s).

European music. Mysore news. (8-30 p.m.)

SPIRIT OF WAR CONDEMNED

Co-operators Deplore Armament Race

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

A resolution deploring the continued manifestations of a spirit of war and general rearmament and exhorting co-operators to support all national efforts for collective security and world peace was passed at a public meeting held here to celebrate the International Co-operators Day in the Servants of India Society premises.

The resolution expressed horror at the armed conflicts, which, during the past year, had wantonly destroyed thousands of innocent lives and laid waste the achievements of centuries of civilisation and proclaimed the urgent necessity for an active campaign in pursuit of peace and for the preservation of democracy.—A.P.

HOTELS & RESTAURANTS, Calcutta, CENTRAL IMPERIAL 4321B.B., 47, Central Avenue. Modern attached bath. Charges moderate. Cosmopolitan. Family Suites available. KRISHNA. 3930 B.B., Opposite 155, Harrison Road. Attached bath and family Suites Cheapest Exclusively for Hindus 6½% off on all bills if approached direct. Prop: B. S. Chawhan.

YOUR HEART *is protesting—*

When Work-time lacks Interest

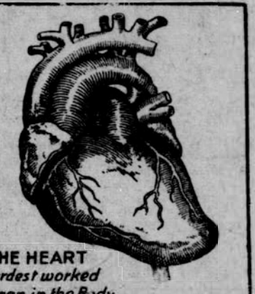
When Playtime lacks Pleasure

When Life becomes lifeless—

THINK OF IT!

The Human Heart

PULSATES 100,800 TIMES EVERY DAY— PUMPS EIGHT TONS OF BLOOD EVERY DAY— USES 14 POUNDS OF PRESSURE FOR EVERY CONTRACTION—



THE HEART *Hardest worked Organ in the Body*

The duty of the Arteries is to convey the Blood to every part of the Body and thus feed the vital Body cells. The Blood is always moving—in some cases as fast as 16 inches per second—and upon its normal flow, life depends. If the blood is restricted in some way, the Health suffers immediately because the constantly wearing tissue composed of blood cells is deprived of new nourishment. The Heart causes the Blood to circulate and any disorder of the Arteries must lead to disorder of the Heart.

During middle life, though often before, lime salt deposits in the Arteries render them narrow and brittle. This means that greater force is required to pump the blood through the narrow arteries, thus producing heavy pressure and extra work upon the heart valves. This disorder is known as High Blood Pressure and in simple language means that your Heart is protesting because the blood cannot flow through the Arteries in a normal easy manner.

Fallacies Concerning High Blood Pressure.

There is a widespread belief that High Blood Pressure is due to 'too much blood' or 'blood that is too rich.' Actually the quantity or quality of the blood has nothing to do with the 'pressure.' It is, therefore, unwise to deprive yourself of foods known to make blood or enrich blood if you are a victim of High Blood Pressure. The sensible treatment is, without question, a course of 'Phyllosan' Tablets.

What are 'Phyllosan' Tablets?

The chief constituent of 'Phyllosan' Tablets is a vegetable extract which eminent scientists have described as being 'the most wonderful substance in our world.' It is extracted from the green leaves of Nature and in its concentrated form, supplies a vitalizing, rejuvenating substance upon which every living thing in this world depends. Dr. Buergi, M.D., of Berne University, Switzerland, under whose personal supervision 'Phyllosan' Tablets are made, spent 15 years critical research before he succeeded in isolating this wonderful substance without detriment to its vitalizing power.

DON'T GIVE IT EXTRA WORK

Renewed Blood Stream within 14 Days.

A course of 'Phyllosan' Tablets quickly builds up the supply of red cells (the lack of which results in Anæmia) rejuvenates your Arteries, corrects your Blood Pressure, fortifies your Heart and INCREASES ALL YOUR PHYSICAL AND VITAL FORCES IRRESPECTIVE OF AGE. It has been established beyond all doubt that 'Phyllosan' Tablets renew the Bloodstream *within 14 days.* For Men, Women and particularly Children (suffering with Anæmia) there is no finer remedy in the world to-day!

IMPORTANT.

'Phyllosan' Tablets are perfectly harmless and can be taken by the youngest and most delicate persons with complete confidence. 'Phyllosan' Tablets contain neither drugs nor glands nor animal extracts and in their preparation, are untouched by hand throughout.

READ THESE TRIBUTES

Rapid Benefit.

"I have taken many medicines before but can honestly say that nothing I have ever taken has done me so much good and in such a short time."—E.S.

Benefit in 3 Days.

"I got a small bottle on Tuesday and by Friday following I could feel the benefit. My friends say how well I look."—H.U.

Pain Vanishes after Half a Bottle

"I had suffered agonies with my head through blood pressure. Before I had used half the bottle, all pain and dizziness had left me."—W.L.

Thought She would never Live.

"I was so ill with Syncope of the heart I never thought to live and now after only six days taking the tablets I feel well, young and strong."—E.B.

'PHYLLOSAN' TABLETS

(Pronounced FIL-O-SAN)

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOK If you are over 40 (or under) send for that most interesting and valuable book—'Revitalisation and Rejuvenation'—free on request.

Write for Booklet to: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., Standard Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, or 29, Bentick Street, Calcutta. Mark envelope clearly: PHYLLOSAN MEDICAL DEPT.

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DEAFNESS

(REWARD Rs. 500)

few days application of our miraculous guaranteed Herbal medicine cures DEAFNESS and all other allied diseases the ea. No matter acute or chronic, partial or total whether it has been caused by chronic cold or by fever or by contraction and adhesions in auditory meatus or by troubles in throat, various noises in the ear or head, it is cured once for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly. The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing to its normal state will be restored. Appreciated and used by all over world Thousands of hopeless patients cured completely No danger in use and no harmful after effect Rs 500 REWARD IF PROVED USELESS Price Rs. 4/- Postage etc. As. 10

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Kartak Sud 5, 1994
Muslim: Ramzan 3, 1356
Parsi: Khordad 4, 1307
Hightide: 2-39; 14-19
Lowtide: 8-43; 20-09
Sunrise: 6h 42m
Sunset: 6h 4m

Tuesday, November 9.

Haj Committee 3 p.m. Head Police Office.

BOMBAY-KATHIAWAR AIR SERVICE.

Air Services of India's 'Plane left Bombay, Juhu Aerodrome to Schedule with full load to Kathiawar and returned to Schedule with full load.

NEW TRENDS IN MODERN POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Under the auspices of the Art and Literary Society of Lentin's Commercial College, a free public lecture will be delivered by Dr. Altmann, Ph. D. of Germany on "New Trends in Modern Political Science" on Monday (to-day) at Meadows House, Meadows St., at 5-30 p.m. Dr. S. Hudlikar, M. A. Principal-Balak High School-Matunga will preside.

SEAMEN CONTEMPLATING STRIKE

An extraordinary general meeting of the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay was held at Kaisar Baugh, Dongri on Sunday at 9-30 a.m. Mr. Aftabali, M.L.A. President, All-India Seamen's Federation presided. Rao Bahadur Asavale, Messrs. Mirza A.H., Mahomed Serang and Karim Serang spoke on the occasion.

Mr. Aftabali explained the situation and pointed out that the only course to constrain the owners for a collective agreement is organisation of seamen. He also suggested the desirability of a strike for the realisation of the said object.

BOMBAY HAWKERS' UNION.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 2 p.m. in the Union Office at B. I. T. Chawls No. 11 Foras Road.

PATHARE KSHATRIYA VIDYARTHI SAHAYYAK SANGHA.

The first annual gathering of Pathare Kshatriya Vidyarthi Sahayyak Sangha was celebrated at the Kshatriya Union Club's Janardhan Raghoba Vanmali Hall recently under the presidentship of Dr. Maghunath Kashinath Mhatre, Municipal Health Officer.

A variety entertainment was given by the students which the audience much appreciated. After perusal of the report of the year Secretary, Mr. N. J. Mhatre, B.A. (Hons.) and Mr. K. S. Deodhar, B.A., B. T. made speeches appropriate to the occasion.

The president in the course of his speech impressed upon the audience the importance of health and much appreciated the progress done by the students during a short period. He was also very pleased to see the Hand-written Magazine and the Divali Number issued by the students and assured the Sangha all help he could give.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

The annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held on Sunday, the 14th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Jinnah Hall, Congress House. Besides the agenda circulated, election of delegates to the annual Conference of the All-India Congress Socialist Party to be held at Lahore will also take place at the meeting

BOMBAY PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, a meeting of the members of the Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Jinnah Hall near the Congress House, Sjt. Yusuf Meherally, the President of the Union will preside.

The Union intends to start a Co-operative Credit Society in near future with the following objects.

(1) To lend money to members, (who are Shareholders of the Society) at interest with security

(2) To encourage thrift, self help and co-operation among the private motor drivers of Bombay.

(3) To prevent members from falling into permanent indebtedness by going to Marwari and Pathan money lenders.

(4) To assist them financially in times of difficulty

Various benefits of the proposed Co-operative Credit Society will be explained at the meeting by prominent leaders.

Members who desire to buy shares of the said Society (of Rs. 5 each) can get the application forms from the office of the Union.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—London Revue Co., in "Beauty on Parade in Midnight Rhythem" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Said O'Reilly To McNab". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mandir" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Toofani Tarzan". Daily at 5-15, 8-15 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Vogues of 1938". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Milap". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Premveer". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL.—Girls' Dormitory Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kokila". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
THE BROADWAY—"The Plainsman". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Way Out West". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Flame of Love". Daily at usual time

THE EXCELSIOR
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"SAID O'REILLY TO McNAB"
a non-stop laugh riot, with
WILL MAHONEY
WILL FYFFE

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
BY REQUEST!

REMEMBER YOUR OWN FIRST LOVE?
.....Live again its heart-ache and rapture

REDUCED PRICES FOR BOTH PERFORMANCES!
CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ON THE STAGE!
PETER SERGEI
presents
THE LONDON REVUE CO.
(ALL WEST-END STARS)
in the thundering
NON-STOP, LONDON
Musical Success -
"BEAUTY ON PARADE IN MIDNIGHT RHYTHM"!
Prices:—
Rs. 2-4, 1-2 and As. 9.

Nikiz-e-Vehdeen

The 21st lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwala, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadyset House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

Imperial Airways Time Table

Owing to further changes in the Imperial Airways time-table the following changes will be made in our time-table:

SOUTHBOUND

Karachi-Madras Service:

With effect from Wednesday the 10th November 1937 our machines will leave Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays instead of on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Bombay-Trivandrum Service:

The southbound machine on the Bombay-Trivandrum service will leave Bombay on Thursdays instead of on Wednesdays with effect from 11th November, 1937.

NORTHBOUND

Karachi-Madras Service:

Commencing from 16th November our machines will leave Madras on Tuesdays and Thursdays instead of on Mondays and Thursdays Thus with effect from 17th November 1937 they will leave Bombay on Wednesdays and Fridays instead of on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Bombay-Trivandrum Service:

The northbound machine on the Bombay-Trivandrum service will leave Trivandrum on Tuesdays instead of on Mondays commencing from 16th November 1937.

PARSI YOUTH CONFERENCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

A local correspondent writes:—"Mr. Dinsha N. Dastur an energetic member of the Y.M.P.A. will move in the coming annual meeting of the Y.M.P.A. an important resolution regarding the calling of a Conference of Parsi youths under the leadership of well-known Parsi youths like Mr. Adi K. Munshi, Mr. Sorab S. Dubash, Mr. Framroze Bode, Mr. Godrej C. Bharucha and some athers to discuss the question of unemployment and other questions affecting the the Parsi youths."

The correspondent adds: "Mr. Dastur's resolution is very important, and it is hoped the Y.M.P.A. will pass it and take a lead in calling a Conference of the Parsi youths. It is high time for Parsi youths of this Presidency, and other presidencies of India gathered on one platform, and discussed the burning questions of the community, and also their mutual relations with other communities."

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

Annually Bandra holds a schools' pageant which draws crowds from all over Bombay and the suburbs. This year the Schools Committee that was responsible for these annual functions is to hold a grand pageant and torchlight tattoo.

Colourful pageantry, spectacular tableaux, picturesque costumes, stirring and artistic scenes. Eastern and Western dances, massed bands, torchlight tatoo and novel illumination and lighting effects will be the outstanding features of this big show.

The performers for this show range over a thousand—the pupils of St. Joseph's Convent, Mount Mary's Conven., St. Teresa's Convent, Petit Parsi Girls' Orphanage, St. Stanislaus High School, Sheth Anandilal Poddar High School, St. Aloysius School and most of the municipal schools in the Bandra Municipal area.

Pageant will be held in St. Stanislaus High School Compound, and two shows are to be held, one on Saturday, November 13, for school children and the other on Sunday November 14, for the general public.

Yesterday I wrote about the raid carried out by the Bandra Police, when it will be recalled three arrests were made while the fourth man was absconding.

Sub-Inspector Honawar, of the Bandra Police was on his track, and the fourth man Hariwalla by name was arrested at Ahmedabad, and is now brought to Bandra.

CAR BURNT IN GARAGE.

Mr. V. I. Munim, of Khar has lodged a complaint at the Bandra Police station, that his car No. W. 5232 was completely burnt.

It appears on Tuesday night Mr. Munim, had parked his car in a shed near his house. At about 4 a.m. on Wednesday he noticed his car being burnt. The car is valued at Rs. 2,000. The Bandra Police are making inquiries.

NOW FOR THE WEEK-END.

After a crowded week of festival functions, the Suburbs had quite a crowded programme during this week-end. Public meetings, social gatherings and marriage ceremonies were some of the items of the programme.

CITY CLERKS FORM UNION

Blavatsky Lodge Meeting Sets Up Provisional Committee

An organization called the Bombay Clerks' Union, was inaugurated on Sunday evening, at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, at a meeting of employees of several firms in the City.

NEED OF ORGANIZATION

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala explained to the audience at great length the advantages of having a well-organized union of all the clerks in the City employed in various business houses, companies and firms. A well-organized Union of the City Clerks existed formerly but during recent years, it ceased functioning. He emphasized that as long as the Union pursued a policy of securing redress of the legitimate grievances of the clerks, there would be no cause for regret on any one's part for having joined the Union.

Unless such a union were formed, Mr. Jhabwala observed, it would not be easy to secure legislation for improvement in conditions of service.

A resolution that the Union be registered under the Trade Unions Act of 1925, was passed.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE

A Provisional Committee consisting of about eight members was appointed to take all the necessary steps for enrolling more members and strengthening the Union.

The rules and regulations of the Union were approved, subject to modification by the Provisional Committee.

It is estimated that there are nearly 50,000 clerks in the City.

Cinema Goers' Association

The plea of the producers that the patrons of the Motion Pictures on the Screen have all along insisted for 'only' entertainment films and 'not' for instructional ones was nailed to the counter on the occasion of the inaugural meeting of the Cinema Goer's Association, held on Wednesday evening in the chambers of Messrs. K. S. Sharma at Bhuleshwar, Lala Kedarnath presiding.

Mr. B. Nigam opening the proceedings dealt at great length with the Films that are being exhibited on the screen. Mr. B. K. Sharma urged upon the Home Ministers of the Congress Governments in the seven Provinces, that they should do their duty by issuing special instructions for the guidance of the Board of Film Censors in their jurisdiction.

Mr. Jamna Prasad Pacheria also spoke.

Lala Kedarnath concluding thought that it was time that the producers were warned about the Films intended for exhibition.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of October was 1602 of whom 888 were males and 714 females.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a wall calendar for Samvat 1994 from Gopalji and Co., Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL WRESTLING TOURNEY

Thrilling Bouts On Sunday

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

A big holiday crowd witnessed seven interesting and thrilling bouts in the All-India Professional International Wrestling Tournament at the Marine Drive Stadium on Sunday evening.

The opening fight between Nizam Pahalwan of Bombay and Kartar Singh was lacking in thrills, both men taking things easy and after three rounds of 7 minutes, the match ended in a draw.

Santa Singh being unfit to wrestle owing to a slight injury the other night, Ojagar Singh took his place to oppose Korocenko (Czechoslovakia) The Indian, despite the handicap of weight and size, rose up to the occasion and gave a hard time to his man. At times Ojagar had the better of his opponent but he was unlucky to lose the fight to Korocenko. A thrilling bout, indeed, which the spectators enjoyed very much.

EXTRA ITEM.

The third fight, which was not on the card originally, was between Mohd. Sharif and Maya Nath. It resulted in a victory for the latter.

Hanuman Singh in the next bout proved to be too good for his opponent Scott (Bombay), whom he beat easily in the second round.

The best—most exciting and thrilling—was the fight in which Jeji Goldstein (Palestine), who has created quite a stir in the tournament, met Rahim Bux, another young wrestler from the Land of the Five Rivers.

Goldstein is considered to be one of the best wrestlers we have seen in action in the tournament so far and he really had to give out his best this evening to beat his opponent. This bout had many an exciting moment and the young Punjabi wrestler deserves credit for his excellent performance—he had Goldstein in difficulties for quite a long time and the Palestanian had many anxious moments before he came out winner in the third round.

ANOTHER GOOD FIGHT.

Another good fight, in which both men acquitted themselves well-having the upper hand in turn—was between C. Stanciu (Albania) and Sardar Khan (India) under the International rules.

Sardar Khan was the deserving winner and he came out of the ring victorious amidst roaring cheers.

In the last bout on the card, Emil Tzayea (Hungary), better known to the Bombay public as 'King Kong' beat Alfred Bellgard (Germany) in the second round.

King Kong had a busy time at the hands of the German, before he won the fight.

To-day's Bouts

Kartar Singh (India) vs Hanuman Singh (India).
C. Stanciu (Albania) vs E. Korochenko (Czechoslovakia).
Nizam (India) vs Sardar Khan (India).
Jean Reza Bey (Turkey) vs Juala Singh (India).
J. Goldstein (Palestine) vs Santa Singh (India).
E. Tzayea (Hungary) vs Harban Singh (India).

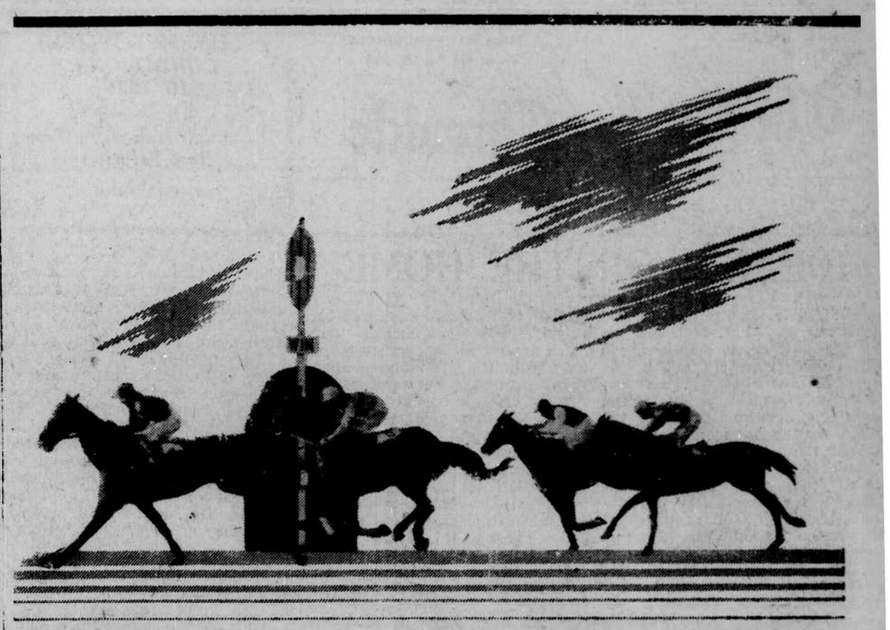
KHADI AND SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

Maulana Abdul Bari, Secretary Muslim Mass Contact Committee, writes.

The Construction of the stalls has already begun. Out of 200 stalls, more than 100 have been disposed off. A fortnight more, and the Exhibition begins.

Merchants and manufacturers should make haste in booking stalls at prominent points before they are booked by others.

All enquiries to be made at the Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.



ADMISSION RATES

1st ENCLOSURE Gentlemen	Rs. 3
Ladies	Rs. 2
SEASON TICKETS Gentlemen	Rs. 50
Ladies	Rs. 25
2nd ENCLOSURE	Rs. 1-4

(All prices inclusive of Tax.)

FIRST WINTER MEETING

2nd Day Saturday 13th Nov.

3rd Day Saturday 20th Nov.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1937

IDEALS FOR THE HOME

The Indian Institute of Architects has, at last, arranged an exhibition which it describes as the "Ideal Home" exhibition. We say "at last" advisedly. For, dissatisfied, to employ a mild term, with the academic tenor of the discussions, not seldom by "outsiders" and for the benefit of "students", this journal has been persistent in its demand for architectural exhibitions that could at once indicate the architect's national responsibilities and functions and inform and educate public opinion. Belated as the exhibition is, we welcome the recognition by the Institute of its public responsibilities. We welcome it for more reasons than one. We welcome it as the first step forward, however inadequate, to use again a mild term, it may be, towards systematic, concrete educative efforts. We appreciate particularly the efforts of the younger architects responsible for the exhibition at the Town Hall. Their zeal has defeated the insidious scepticism of many of the older architects too busy to undertake the civic service but not too busy for delivering abstract sermons or for prescribing moral codes for all and sundry. We welcome the exhibition, above all, for the chance it affords to architects, conscious of their position in national reconstruction, to know what precisely the modern, nationally-minded progressive public has a right to expect from them.

Art Subordinated

We hope that the Premier's timely reference to housing schemes for the poorer classes will arouse the Institute to regions of thought hitherto, in actual practice, overlooked by it. The speech of the President of the Institute as well as the display and contents of the exhibition illustrates clearly and faithfully the quarters that appear to decide for us the ideals we, as a nation, are asked to seek and approve for our homes as well as the nature of the ideals. And, as our homes are the most important and vital of our national units of service and cultural aspiration, it is natural, as it is essential, to examine as carefully as we can the full implications of the present exhibition and the outlook of the Institute manifest in the speech of its president. His speech emphasized the "latest devices," "products" and "raw materials," employment of "skilled and unskilled men," the "economic standing and stability" of the "building industry." These 'ideals' are obviously dominant in the exhibition. Presumably, they make, as the Institute president suggested, "vital environment." He is quite sure that they make our lives "more comfortable, more modern, more congenial," and—this is noteworthy coming as it does from the lips of a leading architect in the city —"perhaps more artistic." This artistic quality of the home, the sole credential of the architect and the only excuse for the distinction between him and the engineer, the contractor and the dealer in building materials, fittings and decoration, so nervously referred to in the President's speech, is duly subordinated if not positively repressed in the exhibition which faithfully and quite unmistakably reflects the all too familiar and frequently advertised "ideals" of those who profit by "modern" and "latest devices." Except for some of the drawings and photographs left to the kind speculations of the lay man, where can one find in the exhibition the educative effort of the architect who, like the Institute's president, is eager to impress on him its "educational value." The "souvenir programme" of the exhibition does not help him. If those directing the Institute were really earnest, as they should have been, in their endeavour to inform and educate the average citizen they could easily have dispensed with the unnecessary group photographs, elaborate history and abstract platitudes and the irrelevant extracts from the pronouncements of its past presidents. The scanty space of the "souvenir" could easily have been utilised for more definite information of "educative value" for the average citizen.

Disappointing Contribution

What is, moreover, the contribution of the leading architects of the Institute which could distinguish specifically the present exhibition from the window display and shop interiors, monotonously familiar to the average citizen of "modern" furniture makers, dealers in building equipment and "latest devices?" Are there in the exhibition, even on paper, if not in the shape of actual, measured models, drafted "home" schemes to illustrate the ideas in planning, elevation, structure and progressive design, specially for the information and education of the citizen? It is clear that the ideals of the home which influence the organisers of the present exhibition are not by any chance identical with the ideals of those who are, like the Premier, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, nationally and vitally concerned for 'three-fourths of the the vast population of Bombay" living in single-room tenements. Nor are they in conformity with the ideals and aspirations of those who, rightly, seek in Indian homes the use, comfort and beauty which their social, cultural and national aspirations as well as climatic conditions demand. They refuse to endorse the ignorant superstition profitable to compilers of building catalogues and "latest devices" that the nation's priceless and varied architectural heritage, built up on national social conditions, materials and climate, is to be left unstudied and practically scrapped and wasted and the imported, garish, flamboyant, "bonnet-boxes", and "wedding-cake" nightmare structures preferred because they are labelled "modern" and are conveniently profitable. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Indian Institute of Architects will not overlook for the next exhibition the ideals which really constitute "a very great asset for nation-building."

A Decisive Victory

The Congress has won many a great victory at the elections during the last several months. But few of them were greater or more decisive than that just won at Bijnor. Indeed, considering the tremendous odds created against the Congress by communal fanaticism the victory is extraordinary. It is a most decisive triumph of nationalism over communalism, of the Congress over any other body that disputes its pre-eminence. For weeks before the election the communalists moved heaven and earth to misrepresent and malign the Congress and its candidate. Religious fanaticism was roused to a dangerous pitch, though the contest was between two members of the same community. Not infrequently the very safety of the Congress workers was in jeopardy. But the electors could see through it all and judge who are their truest friends and demonstrated their abundant confidence in the Congress. A majority of 7 271 votes against 2,202 is as decisive as it could be in the circumstances. The result is the most unmistakable proof of the fast-growing faith of the Muslim masses in the Congress and the pure nationalism for which it stands. It is an event at which all patriotic Indians should rejoice. It should also hearten Congress workers to carry on their programme of the service of the masses with renewed confidence. Earnest service of the masses, irrespective of caste or creed, is the surest road to victory in every field.

Sequel Of Congress Triumph

A notable feature of the Kathiawar Political Conference held at Rajkot during the week-end is that, unlike several other States People's Conferences, this is held in a State itself, though it was banned for about seven years. This feature speaks well for the organizers of the Conference and the discretion of the Ruler. It cannot be denied, however, that the removal of the ban is due mostly to the present influence of the Congress. That should bring home to the people of Kathiawar and, indeed, all States people the supreme necessity of their supporting the Congress and also following the methods of the Congress in getting their own grievances redressed. The grievances of the Kathiawar States' people are numerous and vividly set forth in the address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. U. N. Dhebar. But if Congress methods are scrupulously followed success cannot be long delayed.

This was, indeed, the main theme of the presidential address of Darbar Gopaldas. He urged the people to follow the Congress constructive programme of promoting village industries, prhibition, communal unity and removal of untouchability. Active work on these lines, he pointed out, would strengthen the masses and the workers' hold on them, and would make their united demands far more irresistible than mere talk of mass action. The President also expressed the view that if there was proper leadership and there was tactful handling of the situation in the States the condition of the people could be bettered a thousandfold and in certain cases their condition could be better than the condition of the people in British India. This is, perhaps, a little too optimistic a view. But as President of the Conference, the Darbar Saheb, than whom there are few more earnest workers in Gujarat, has an excellent opportunity now to demonstrate that his view is not unduly optimistic.

UNEMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN 1936

Planned Industry—The Best Solution

(BY MAZDOOR.)

II.

The definition and measurement of unemployment present a problem beset with several difficulties. In the first place, unemployment is an aggregation of the varying results of widely differing causes, and before really worth-while conclusions can be derived from any given set of statistics, careful, detailed analysis of them is necessary. Secondly, the systems for collection of unemployment statistics differ from country to country; such statistics are for the most part a by-product of various insurance schemes, or are based upon registrations at Labour exchanges, trade union returns or official estimates. Hence these statistical returns can be taken only to give the broadest indications of general trends, and the averages upon which they are based need to be scrutinized closely before particular conclusions can be based upon them.

curate gauge of the rise and fall of cyclical unemployment in the principal countries of the world. Beginning with 1929, they combine the national statistics of 16 important countries, in a weighted average. The I.L.O. statistics, the most reliable and complete yet available, therefore yield a number of valuable conclusions to the inquirer in this field. In the first place it shows that unemployment reached its peak point in the winter of 1932-33, when the index of unemployment stood almost three times as high as in 1929. The years 1933 to 1936 have witnessed a progressive decline in unemployment and the rate of improvement has continued in 1937 also. About June 1936 the seasonally corrected index of unemployment was just under half as great again as that in 1929; if the same steady pace of improvement continues it is more than likely that the 1929 level will be reached by the end of 1937.

Corner Turned?

These internationally observed tendencies lend some justification to the conclusion that the worst of the depression from the unemployment point of view, has been tided over. But can it be said with equal justification that the ill-effects of unemployment have also been swept away? The answer is an emphatic "No". Unemployment, admittedly the gravest of present-day social ills, has left a number of scars on the social structure. Large numbers of the unemployed, even though they are being slowly re-absorbed into profitable employment, have suffered grievous demoralization, it is evident that the unemployed workers, who have been on the

(Continued on page 7)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Germany Worried By Sino-Jap. War—Britain Cold-shoulders League—German Colonial Demands

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Oct. 27.
(By Air Mail.)

The return of Von Ribbentrop to Berlin and from there to Rome is considered to be in connection with the events in China. It is thought likely that when Ribbentrop sees Mussolini he will discuss with him not only Germany's and Italy's non-intervention policy but also the Far Eastern situation. The effects of the war in China have, I am told, worried Berlin, which, in spite of its political sympathy with Japan, fears that important German economic interests are in danger. During the first seven months of this year Germany's exports to China were worth 91,000,000 marks, whereas her imports from China were worth only 51,000,000 marks. The surplus of foreign currency is just as important to Germany as the raw materials and agricultural produce which she imports from China. The amount of Germany's exports to China is exceeded only by the United States and Japan, and the blockade of Shanghai has caused a painful dislocation of German commercial interests. The Hamburg and Bremen exporting firms are particularly and increasingly alarmed, since they have large stocks for the Chinese market lying not only in Germany but also in Shanghai. It seems impossible to transfer these stocks elsewhere, and the German export houses are, therefore, hoping either for a quick settlement of the Far Eastern war or for early Japanese trade concessions to Germany.

"A Piece Of Political Blackmail"

I am told that in accordance with her Four Year Plan Germany will also be compelled to withdraw still more from the world market, and to produce raw materials on her own territory because she lacks sufficient valuta to buy her raw materials elsewhere. If the rest of the world is interested in Germany abandoning her protectionist policy, and returning once again to the world market, when it should give her colonies, in which she can obtain the raw materials she needs, and grant her a big foreign loan at the same time. In this case Germany would be prepared to abandon her policy of self-sufficiency, and she would return again to the peaceful community of the other nations. If, however Germany is given neither colonies nor a foreign loan, then she will again fall a victim to Communism or in the alternative, she will have to go to war to obtain the colonies and raw materials she need. The argument represents nothing but a peace of political blackmail. In the present state of world trade Germany could sell iron and steel, machinery and ships on the world market in almost any quantity, and receive payment in gold in return for them. But Germany is using her iron and steel production for the building of fortifications, for the building of warships, for the manufacture of war materials, and for intervention in the Spanish war. Instead of producing machinery for export purposes her factories are producing big guns, tanks, torpedoes, and shells. With the money obtained from the sale of her industrial products on the world market she could purchase raw materials at the same prices as are paid by all other countries. She is not compelled to pursue a policy of self-sufficiency as a result of being cut off from the world market. The truth is that the fascist war-mongers are doing their utmost to produce these raw materials which are important for war purposes, such as rubber, oil, etc., on her own soil in order to be able to withstand a possible blockade during the war. She is preparing to launch more successfully than she was able to withstand the last one. And if Hitler's Germany were granted a foreign loan, she would use it to strengthen her armaments and this will accelerate the outbreak of a new world war.

Continental Rumours

Meanwhile, in London political circles there is a general discussion as to how far the British Government will continue to retreat in political diplomacy. At the week-end, the British Foreign Office was sufficiently agitated by reports on the "loss of face" incurred reaching it from other capitals. It instructed certain diplomatic correspondents to do their best to wave the flag a trifle. The not-too-brilliant results were observable in certain of the Sunday newspapers giving rise to unjustifiable rumours on the Continent that the British had suddenly "stiffened" a little. Causing particular alarm and despondence in London were reports reaching the Cabinet from

(a) Czechoslovakia: a representative of Dr. Benes has stated in private conversations that Czechoslovakia at least is not going to fight the British battles for them. Czechoslovakia is confident that given proper support the 24 available Czechoslovakian Divisions could put up a very good showing against the German army. It was stated however, somewhat sensationally, that "within a very few days" of the beginning of a German attack, Czechoslovakia would be able to decide whether the British were going to abandon the country or not. In the event of abandonment, Czechoslovakia will not emulate Belgium in the late war, but will sue immediately, for the best peace available.

(b) Hungary: Coincident with the British diplomatic smash-up last week, there suddenly broke out again in Budapest a new wave of the extraordinary and scandalous campaign against the British Minister to Hungary which provided a considerable sensation there a couple of weeks ago when it began. The language of the leaflets now freely circulated in the streets of Budapest on the subject of the British Minister is too obscene to be quoted. The fact that the fascist organisations responsible are able freely to circulate these leaflets, which were expected by Hungarian officials and journalistic circles to evoke a sharp protest from London—and the fact that the Government police have apparently received orders not to intervene to stop their circulation, is taken in Budapest and Vienna as a significant straw in the wind.

The facts oddly enough, were

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FRANKLY SPEAKING

PLATONIC

That nationalist China, with all the bitter experience of her past relations with the U.S.A. and the European Powers, does not expect much benefit to accrue to her from the Brussels Conference, is not at all surprising. America's sympathy for her in her present terrible plight has been, so far, no more than platonic—as it had ever been in the past. Britain, too, since the advent of the Coalition-cum-Conservative Ministry, has been most lukewarm in her friendship to China. She has been systematically conniving at Japanese aggression against the latter, inspite of the fact that she is a pillar of the League of Nations of which China is also a member. It will be seen that the League is as good as dead or non-existing to Britain, France and other European Powers in relation to the present Far Eastern crisis. No doubt, Japan has ceased to be a member of the League, but that should not have prevented the existing members of the League from extending a protecting hand to a fellow-member who is the victim of unprovoked aggression from a third party. But neither Britain nor any other members of the League, who have been posing before the world as the custodians of its high ideals, have shown the least disposition to denounce the Japanese aggression and barbarities in a manner calculated either to restrain Japan or to rehabilitate the fallen prestige of the League.

CHINA MUST RELY ON HERSELF

The anxiety of all the Powers represented at the Brussels Conference appears to be more to prevent the Japanese advance in China from affecting their own commercial and other interests than to devise concerted measures to pull up Japan and to warn her that such flagrant violation of international laws as she has been guilty of will be visited with severe penalties if she does not desist at once and undertake to make adequate reparations to China. The present spineless, shifting and self-seeking attitude of the Powers can do no good to China. China, therefore, is well advised in putting little hope in the outcome of the Conference and relying on her own strength ultimately to wear down the enemy.

TEMPLE ENTRY BILL

On lines similar to those of the Bill which he had introduced in the Central Legislative Assembly not long ago, Mr. M. C. Rajah has introduced a Bill in the Madras Legislative Assembly to remove the disabilities which lie in the way of the entry of the so-called "untouchable" classes into public Hindu temples. The Bill seeks to empower the trustees of these temples to declare them open to the excluded castes, if the majority of the Hindu voters in the area in which the temples are situated record their votes in favour of such a reform, on a reference made to them by the trustees. Under the procedure laid down in the Bill, the voters will have, practically, two opportunities of recording their votes for or against temple entry, and so, it cannot be said that the measure is of a nature calculated to bring any undue pressure on the Hindu public. Only such temples will be declared open to the hitherto excluded castes as record a majority verdict in favour of such entry from the Hindu voters in the area concerned. It would be preposterous to contend that in cases of this kind the majority view should not prevail. It would be open to the minority and majority sections of the community in any area, whether they be in favour of the reform or against it, to carry on propaganda to convert the opposing side to their view. Mr Rajah's Bill is of a thoroughly democratic nature and deserves the support of every right-thinking and patriotic Hindu.

A WRONG VIEW

Babu Purshottamdas Tandon was doubtless quite sincere when he said at the reception given to him and Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit that the Congress Ministers were not really combating the Constitution but were rather working it and co-operating with it. But his view is wrong. If one takes a short range view of the policy of the Ministers they seem, no doubt, to be co-operating when they refrain from picking a quarrel with the Governors as early as it is possible to do so and from precipitating a crisis. But who seriously suggests that a crisis must be forced without any regard to the issues involved or to the preparedness of the people for a fight to a finish? If, however, a long range view of the Ministers' policy is taken, it will be clear to everyone that, as Pandit Jawaharlal pointed out, they are strengthening the masses and the Congress as a necessary preparation "for the final wreckage of the Act" If any particular act of a Congress Minister is contrary to this policy of preparation, it is desirable for the critic to state wherein precisely there is any error and how precisely it is to be rectified. Vague negative criticism is not very helpful in combating the Constitution at any time.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS

The address delivered by Mr. Vaikunth Mehta while opening the Kathiawad Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Rajkot made a critical analysis of the present position of Indian cottage industries, and offered some very valuable suggestions for their improvement. Mr. Mehta rightly stressed the urgent necessity of a synthesis between agriculture and industry That alone will rescue both from the present "blind alley into which the imitation of West has led us. The insistence laid by Mr. Mehta on the genuine swadeshi character of our industries deserves to be noted by all those working in the field. A true swadeshi enterprise is not merely one run by Indians; it must also fulfil certain moral obligations. Exploitation and sweating in any form cannot be tolerated in the new social order, of which the foundations are being laid at present. Finally it is to be hoped that the appeal made by Mr. Mehta to the Kathiawad States to chalk out a comprehensive and co-ordinated programme for the developments of the handicrafts of the province will meet with due response from the rulers concerned.

According to certain economists, another world crisis may be shortly expected.

The clerks may, therefore, prepare themselves for retrenchment and workers for wage-cuts. The bosses will just manage to pull through on the same high dividends.

* * *

"War is the greatest of crimes", says a writer.

And the perpetrators of this greatest crime are punished with profits and peerages.

* * *

"The Indian visitors to the country experience difficulty in being admitted to the hotels and the segregation also applies to railway travelling in this country and there are separate carriages for European and non-European passengers", writes Sir Raza Ali, Agent-General for India in the Union of South Africa, in a letter to Seth Govind Das, M. L. A."

Well, here is the British Commonwealth of Nations idea in action. We make a present of the above statement to the British Government, the Government of India and the Indian Liberals.

* * *

A Mysore Government communique states that "there is no more repression here than there is in British India".

And no less, either!

* * *

By the way the State authorities should be warned against flinging such gibes at the Paramount Power.

* * *

A Swedish millionaire, who is on a pleasure trip to Bombay, wants to "change the situation from a world of need to a world of plenty".

And evidently he *has* succeeded in changing the world accordingly —at least for one man, himself.

* * *

In the course of a characteristic homily on "Responsibility", Bo-Bunder Minor observes:

"Progress there must be, of course. But it is important to remember that progress cannot be forced. It must be a spontaneous growth and, of, its very nature, slow."

It all sounds like an unfortunate punter trying to explain away his "Also Rans".

* * *

"U. S. Rid of Public Enemy No. 1", says a headline.

How very disappointing! Uncle Sam's police must find a suitable successor soon.

* * *

Girls are sold by weight in some Gipsy villages in Yugoslavia.

The prospective husbands, we believe, are great advocates of slimming.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLER

(1) The Mysore Dewan's statement that his Government "are well able to manage their own affairs and do not stand in need of the services of anyone from outside," is a gentle hint to the British Resident to quit.

* * *

I am convinced that Germany is a firm pillar of world peace, said H. H. the Aga Khan to Press representatives.

Quite. The peace of the grave, —and through the grave, we believe.

* * *

"The life of our Provincial Governments," says Sjt. Tandon, "hangs by a thread. That string could be snapped at any moment at the will of British Parliament."

Exactly, that's because the web of the Indian constitution has been exposed threadbare by Congressmen—having been woven by the artful sartorial artists of Downing Street.

* * *

"India was appearing for an 'examination', and the world was watching her," opined Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, speaking at an Allahabad meeting.

That examination she has passed ere this—only the "honour" still await her.

* * *

Much enthusiasm for the Zamindars' cause was evinced at the recent U. P. Conference.

"If in the service of Zamindars", said a Rani Sahiba", I have to go to jail I shall do so gladly."

Such candid confession of self-interest is commendable.

* * *

"There goes a fellow who takes the worst view of everything."

"Is he a pessimist, then?"

"No, he's an amateur photographer."

Epitome Of Indian India

Appeal To Kathiawar Princes To Surrender Some Authority

PLEA FOR COMMON RAILWAY, PORT, ROADS AND BANKING AUTHORITIES FOR WHOLE OF KATHIAWAR

Kathiawar is a closely knit area with important local problems of its own which require to be separately dealt with in order to obtain the best results," observed Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, presiding over the Kathiawar Economic Conference,

Mr. Mehta pleaded with the Kathiawar Princes to set up a single Railway Board and a single Port Authority in joint co-operation as also a single common authority for the development of arterial roads in Kathiawar. He also wanted a Central Saurashtra Bank as a bulwark to the commercial and industrial classes of Kathiawar.

He also appealed to the Princes to establish a rule of law in their territories by conceding responsible government to the people ensuring safety of life and property, in word grant of fundamental rights. He wanted a square deal for the workers and peasants in Kathiawar and exhorted the 200 and odd princes and princelings to surrender some of their authority in the common interests of Kathiawaris.

Proceeding Mr. Mehta said:—

"In one sense, Kathiawar is an epitome of Indian India. Here in this peninsula you have got over two hundred States under Indian rulers with a population of nearly three millions and a history of which you might well be proud. Geographically also Kathiawar is advantageously situated. You have a seaboard bigger than that possessed by any similar stretch of territory; the people of Kathiawar have from ancient times carried on trade and commerce practically with all the then well known parts of the world. You have fighting races which have held their own against mighty waves of invasions.

PAST INSPIRATION

Even now you are under Swadeshi rulers although. "I am not sure if it is not a doubtful advantage to-day; the antiquity of Kathiawar is acknowledged by all. So is the sacredness of the many places which we cherish in our beloved Saurashtra. Dwarka and Somnath are as ancient as the Hindu scriptures. You have in addition the Girnar and Shatrunjaya Hills which are famed far beyond the frontiers of Kathiawar. Girnar Forest is the only place in India where the roar of the lion is still heard and you have also produced heroes who are acknowledged as lions among men. Shri Krishna and Sudama, are names which we venerate, Narsinh Mehta, the first Gujarati poet has brought fame to Junagadh. Swami Dayananda was a son of Saurashtra so is Mahatma Gandhi. Altogether Kathiawar can boast of an illustrious lineage and a rich heritage and we can well draw inspiration from the past to guide us in the present.

IN THE SAME BOAT

"But modern problems, particularly the economic ones, have ceased to be local. The world is fast becoming one big country. Inventions after inventions have annihilated time and distances; it is possible to-day to be in telephonic communication with the rest of the civilised world within a short time. You can reach Bombay by air in less than three hours. In spite of economic nationalism and totalitarian States the world cannot be kept in water-tight compartments. Moreover, although Kathiawar is technically under Indian rulers, the latter are either the allies or the feudatories of the paramount power, so that all of us are virtually in the same boat. The problems of British India are problems of Indian States in three cases out of four.

PRINCES AS DUPES.

Mr. Mehta then dealt with the Federation which is soon going to be a "fait accompli and said the Princes had practically walked into what was a trap like dupes on the advice of expensive lawyers, appearing as dignified claimants whose rights and privileges were being as it were attacked. "I do not propose to advert at length to the implications of the proposed Federation. I have mentioned this because the working of the Federation will have a direct bearing on your economic future. Your position will be exceedingly anomalous but you have to do the best of a bad job. Our decisions in this Conference will at least place before the powers that be, how our minds are working. Another difficulty with which you are confronted is no less serious. A small province is divided into more than two hundred States, of which barely ten per cent. have any real power or authority. While your economic interests are one and identical, your varying political status divides you into so many rival camps to the detriment of your real interests.

"With over two hundred separate political jurisdictions the difficulties of co-ordinating economic policies should be obvious to all of you. There will be a tendency in each State to seek advantages for itself without reference to the consequences to its neighbours. An unhealthy rivalry between State and State will result with no real and lasting benefit to any one in particular. The wider and the more general interests of all will be and are in fact being prejudiced in this "babel of jurisdictions." This is the danger point in Kathiawar. And I shall now proceed briefly but respectfully to suggest to the Princes how they might promote the real welfare of all of you without loss of their prestige or dignity.

RAILWAY PROBLEMS.

"India has got about 50,000 miles of railways controlled by the single authority of the Railway Board at Delhi. You in Kathiawar, have barely a thousand miles of Railways but these are owned by about six different States, each of which has a separate "Railway Board" and ... munications in Kathiawar tend to become chaotic for want of a co-ordinating authority. The working of these railways, their supervision, the tariff of rates and fares and the general transportation policy are certain to be inefficiently controlled on account of half a dozen different systems each of which is pulling in its own direction. The construction of new lines and the extension of old ones will not be governed by the consideration of facilitating trade and commerce of Kathiawar as a whole but of the supposed and illusory advantages to individual states. I wonder how it does not occur to the Princes in Kathiawar that it would be most advantageous to all of them if they set up a single Railway Board for all the systems with a unifrom transportation policy which will serve to develop all of them. Many years ago there used to be a single controlling agency for all Kathiawar Railways but later on the control was decentralised without doing good to any. It is obviously desirable for the more efficient administration of the Railways themselves and for helping the trade, commerce and industry of Kathiawar that a joint controlling agency should be established again with a representative thereon of each State concerned.

KATHIAWAR PORTS.

Then there is the question of Kathiawar ports. With more than half a dozen good ports and fairly efficient harbour and dock accommodation Kathiawar should be able to attract sea-borne trade even as Bombay or Karachi. All the maritime States of Kathiawar are keen on developing their respective ports and have already spent large sums of money in doing so. The sea-borne trade of Kathiawar has grown during the last ten years in considerable proportions. At the same time it is evident that much more can be done if the Kathiawar States acted together and a single Port Authority for Kathiawar were set up. To-day there is a natural tendency for each State to pull in opposite directions. Each State stands for itself. If this feeling could give way to a common sentiment for Kathiawar as a whole every body would stand to gain. Nor is this a new idea. When after the last world-war Austria was deprived of her ports, the German and Austrian Governments decided to have a common Customs Authority to enable the Austrian trade to have direct access to and from the sea. This was known as "Zolloverein" which meant a Union of States for the maintenance of uniform tariff on imports from other countries and a free trade among themselves.

A little surrender by each State of its "amour propre" is not too heavy a price to pay for the immense economic possibilities that lie in front of you through united endeavour.

CUSTOM'S CORDON

Another of your serious grievances is the customs cordons at Viramgaum and other places. Into the history of this question I will not enter. The hardships and the harassment to which the people of Kathiawar have been thereby put were at one time most scandalous and oppressive; when crossing from Viramgaum into British India, passengers were disturbed at all times of day and night, searched most inquisitorially, and in particular women and children were put to no end of annoyance: it was one prolonged system of tyranny. In 1917 Lord Willingdon's Government in Bombay secured the abolition of the frontier cordon and there was a great deal of relief for about ten years.

"But in 1927 it was re-imposed and is now in force. The rights and wrongs of this cordon are too many for detailed description; but above all stands the need for the repeal of the present arrangement. The British Government is not altogether unselfish in this matter. There may be something to be said for the cordon also; if a system of rebate was to be in force in Kathiawar while there was free entry of goods into British territory through Viramgaum, the interests of the ports of British India would be considerably prejudiced and the customs revenue of the Government of India would no doubt suffer.

On the other hand the Kathiawar ports should be allowed to be freely developed without undue concern for British Indian revenues. A friendly understanding is the only solution. I am aware that efforts have been made in the past to reach such an understanding. But they did not succeed as we would have desired. These endeavours must be resumed and continued until a satisfactory solution is hammered out. A guarantee should be given through the common Port Authority to which I have made a reference of specific custom tariff and regulations so that there should be no ground for a complaint of unconscionable methods.

A WORD TO PRINCES

If the economic growth of Kathiawar is to be built up the foundation should be laid of modern representative government in all the States. If the rulers carry out this minimum reform they will find their authority stronger, their popularity increased. Rightly or wrongly the Princes are to-day considered by a large volume of opinion to be autocratic at home, cringing abroad and a nuisance everywhere. This state of things bodes no good to anybody and the Princes will have to live up to modern standards if they wish to maintain their past traditions and to enjoy the confidence and affection of their subjects.

"May I stress the necessity for an outlook of the general welfare of Kathiawar on the part of the Princes instead of an undue attention to their own temporary advantages?

I have also another appeal to make the Princes of Kathiawar. I hear that in some States the prices of Swadeshi sugar are higher than those of foreign imported sugar in spite of the heavy protective tariff to which the imports of foreign sugar are subject since 1932. This can only be the result of the Indian sugar being the subject of a higher tariff than the imported sugar. It would be a pity if the Indian Princes attached more importance to revenue than to the promotion of Swadeshi industry and I would earnestly appeal to the Princes to abandon this unpatriotic attitude towards Swadeshi sugar.

OPPRESSIVE LAND REVENUE

"I must not omit to emphasize one very vital condition for the economic improvement of any State or country; and this refers to wages and conditions of work for those who devote their labour to economic activities; they are the peasants and the workers. I know for a matter of fact that the land tax in Kathiawar is grievously excessive, working out in some cases at four rupees per acre. In the Bombay Presidency, the land revenue is on an average one rupee per acre; this is denounced as being far too heavy and a demand is made for its reduction which will be secured sooner or later and it would then be eight annas per acre. In contrast with this the average land revenue of four rupees per acre is manifestly oppressive and could not be defended. As industries grow, the workers employed therein will demand and deserve a living wage and healthy conditions of work. Industrialists and employers in Kathiawar will not be able to maintain industrial peace unless they concede this demand. And rural unrest will not be allayed unless the land tax is substantially reduced.

"In order that economic activity should progressively advance and run on an even keel, it is essential that there should be adequate credit facilities and these can only be provided by a Central Bank for all Kathiawar with the full backing of the principal States. The current of economic life cannot flow smoothly without the provision of such an essential facility. Such a bank will be a bulwork of strength to the commercial and industrial classes and its advantages should also be extended to the peasantry with careful safeguards against the locking up of funds."

Achievements Of Soviet Russia

Bombay Celebrates 20th Anniversary Of Russian Revolution

The achievements of Soviet Russia in its completion of two Five-year plans, in the introduction of a new Democratic Constitution the abolition of unemployment, illiteracy and poverty and in short the culmination of a Cultural Revolution, came for lavish praise on the twentieth anniversary celebration of the Russian Revolution in Bombay.

The day was celebrated by various organizations: the B.P.T.U.C., the Bombay Students' Federation, the Kisan Sangh and the Students' Federation, Bombay North Branch.

Meetings were held at Lalbaugh, Choupatti and Madanpura.

Several newspapers in the City came out with either special articles or with special numbers on the occasion.

The "Mumbai Kamgar", edited by Mr. S. H. Jhabwala came out with a Special Number dealing with the achievements of Soviet Russia.

Working class journals, like the "Kranti", the "B. B. and C. I. Railwayman" and other Railway magazines contained special articles.

While the various anti-imperialist organizations in the City celebrated the occasion it is understood the Bombay Press Service distributed in the City anti-Russian pamphlets.

FLAG SALUTATION

A flag salutation ceremony of the Red Flag took place earlier in the day at Lalbaugh. Mr. B. T. Ranadive hoisted the flag and spoke on its significance. The Red Flag stood for the emancipation of all oppressed nations. It symbolised the vanguard of workers and peasants internationally in the struggle through the hammer and sickle.

The songs of young Socialists and Red Army were sung at the time.

LALBAUGH MEETING

The biggest meeting of the day where about 5,000 workers were present was held at Lalbaugh in the evening under the presidentship of Mr. S. P. Bhise.

Messrs Mirajkar, Nimbkar, Patkar, Tambitkar, Zulmiram Choudhary, V. H. Joshi, and Ranadive addressed the gathering.

PROCESSIONS

Three huge processions of workers starting from Dhun Mill, Standard Mill and Morbaug, arrived at the meeting place before the proceedings started.

Mr. Bhise said that Soviet Russia stood for real democracy and was bulwark of peace in these days of the decline of Capitalism. If there was a breach of the peace it was by the Fascist countries.

They in India should help Soviet Russia and the Communist International in their bold stand against Fascism by fighting Imperialism and its allies.

Mr. Mirajkar said there were many lessons they should learn from a country like Russia. In India they would help their cause if they created a united front of all anti-imperialist forces.

Mr. Patkar referred to the various processions that paraded the City on the day. They demonstrated the vanguard of the working class in the National fight.

BUILD UP TRADE UNIONS

Mr. Nimbkar pointed out that they could effectively celebrate a day like that only by building up the Trade Union organizations and connecting them with the political struggle. They had a duty in starting an agitation for the lifting of the ban on the Communist Party of India, the working class organization.

Mr. Ranadive dwelt on the part played by Soviet Russia on the world stage in the diplomatic field. It had effected a cleavage between the Imperialisms of the world and exposed the rivalry between them.

AT MADANPURA

Late at night at about 10 o'clock a meeting was held at Madanpura to celebrate the Russian Revolution Day under the presidentship of Mr. Oak, in the absence of Mr. S. A. Dange.

The president dwelt graphically on the events of the Russian Revolution.

Mr. Jalaluddin Bukhari said that there were various agencies like the Bombay Press Service near at home, which were carrying on incessant propaganda against Soviet Russia but if they, the workers wanted to realise the real situation they should witness the Soviet Posters Exhibition in Vanmali Hall, Dadar, which was on then.

Mr. Shaheed, who followed, said the worker in Russia had food and shelter, besides having a cultural background to enjoy his leisure. They should aspire to achieve the same.

Mr. Oak concluding referred to the world events of which the latest victim was China. He congratulated the Russian workers on behalf of the Bombay workers and expressed their solidarity with them.

The Soviet Posters Exhibition opened on Sunday night under the auspices of the Russian Revolution Anniversary Celebration Committee of the B.P.T.U.C., Kisan Sangh and the Bombay Students' Federation.

The organizers of the Exhibition are Messrs Tendulkar, Jambhekar, J. Bukhari and Srimatis Suhashini and Mistry.

The Exhibition will be open on Monday from 4 to 11 p.m. in the hours most suitable to workers.

Kamaladevi Exposes Slave Education

System In India Is Imposed To Serve Requirements Of Imperialism

NEW DELHI, November 6.

"The educational system in this country was forged and imposed upon the people merely to serve the rising requirements of British Imperialism, when it came to establish itself in this country," said Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya in the course of her presidential address at the Delhi Provincial Students' Conference held in Gandhi Park, to-day.

NO ROOTS IN SOIL.

Continuing Mrs. Kamaladevi said: "This system has no roots in the soil and was never designed to fulfil the genius of the Indian nation. It is not calculated to develop us into a self-respecting, self-confident nation, for it merely seeks to make young men and women screws in the great imperialist wheel."

INEVITABLE HANDICAP

"No nation which is denied real responsibility," proceeded the speaker. "can ever rise to its full moral order and cultural height. Its natural growth and development is bound to be impeded and dwarfed. This is an inevitable handicap which is imposed upon our students, and which to a large extent undermines their proper development."

JOBLESS PROBLEM.

Dealing with the unemployment problem, Mrs. Kamaladevi observed that although unemployment was to-day a world-wide evil, it could have been minimised to a large extent in the country had Indians got full political control over it. She said that the problem could be successfully tackled only when country gained the full control over its economic life. —United Press.

The Regal

CHANGE OF FILM TO-DAY.

From to-day, the Regal will be screening that very popular film "Girls' Dormitory" introducing the refreshing new star, Simone Simon who took Bombay by storm by her inspired and clever acting. It is the most human, realistic and revealing story of rapturous first love ever brought to the screen. Herbert Marshall and Ruth Chatterton are starred in this production and the three together make the picture a stirring and enthralling document. Film-lovers should welcome this opportunity of seeing the film again.

Unemployment Conditions In 1936

(Continued from page 6)

dole for prolonged periods, and have had to eke out a miserable existence, can hardly be the same confident, efficient agents of production that they were before the blight of unemployment fell on them. Further, prolonged spells of unemployment, apart from the demoralization aspect, must also tend to reduce the skill of the better class of technical worker, whose continued efficiency depends in great measure on sustained, uninterrupted touch with his specialised job. Then, again, sudden and unexpected periods of unemployment must have interfered with the training of many a promising apprentice. It is no matter for surprise then that wherever the blight of unemployment has penetrated a sad trail has been left of demoralised workmen, derelect industries and depressed areas.

Problem Still Unsolved

Nor is this all. Though the I. L. O. statistics of unemployment indicate progressive improvement during the quinquennium 1933-1937 and a welcome decline in unemployment, it has to be remembered that the numbers of unemployed registered are still very great as compared with 1929. The figures for the United Kingdom may be taken as a typical case in point. The number of British unemployed stood in 1929 at 1,004,000; in 1932 at 2,233,000; in 1936 at 1,639,000; and in 1937 at 1,407,000. The present is certainly an improvement as compared to the peak depression year—1932, but the 1937 figure, it has to be remembered, is still about 40 per cent higher than the 1929 figure. Only one important industrial country, Germany, shows a total unemployment in March 1937 less than in March 1929. In that country, in 1929, the number of unemployed stood at 2,484,000; in 1932 at 6,034,000; in 1936 at 1,937,000; and in 1937 at 1,245,000.

There is, thus, in every country, in a greater or less degree, "a hard core of unemployment". The experiences of the last few years show that general solutions in the fields of trade and monetary policy cannot appreciably affect it. This stubborn "rump" of the unemployed can be absorbed into the ranks of the employed only by better organization and planning of industry. These derelicts of society can be assured of a permanent and useful niche in productive economy only through their reintegration into industrial activity; financial relief can at best be regarded only as a temporary expedient for tiding over difficulties.

UNIQUE REVOLUTION IN HISTORY

Russia Ushered New Social Order Which Has Stood Test Of 20 Years

A public meeting was held at Chowpatty on Sunday evening to celebrate the Russian Revolution Day. A procession of workers who marched from the Foras Road Gardens, joined the meeting.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik, who presided at the meeting, traced the history of the Russian Revolution and gave a graphic account of how the Revolution was successfully organised and carried out under the able guidance of Lenin.

UNIQUE REVOLUTION

Mr. Indulal Yagnik observed that there were revolutions and revolutions in the world, but the Russian revolution of 1917 was unique for its great success and for ushering in a new social order which had stood the test of these 20 years.

The miracle had happened in one night, when a nation-wide political strike was launched and the troops of the revolutionists took possession of all key positions. This coup was carried out with very little resistence and it was no easy matter that the coup was carried out in a vast country like Russia, and this was rendered possible on account of the genius of Lenin

Referring to the conditions in India. Mr. Yagnik expressed the view that no permanent solution to the major problems of the nation could be found unless the power was ultimately transferred to the peasants and the workers

APPEAL TO CLASSES

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala speaking at the meeting appealed to the educated classes to study the economic theory of Socialism, without being carried away by Imperialist propaganda.

Mr Jhabwala regretted that so soon after the Congress Ministers had assumed office, there should have been a resort to measures of repression, which were hitherto condemned by Congressmen, as for instance, in Surat. The working class seethed with discontent in a place like Bombay while the peasants in in Bihar were equally subjected to suffering.

Mr. Karandikar said that nearly 50 years ago, Karl Marx gave the slogan: "Workers of the World, Unite." Lenin modified it by including the oppressed and the exploited people of the world.

Messrs. D. P. Kulkarni Womanrao Kulkarni and others also spoke at the meeting.

MEDICOS' DINNER TO DR. GILDER

Sir Chimanlal's Chance Remark Made Him Take To Politics

A dinner in honour of the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister of Public Health, Bombay, was given on Sunday night, at the Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street, Fort, when covers were laid for 188 guests.

Dr. Sir Temulji Nariman presided.

SIR TEMULJI'S TRIBUTE

Proposing the toast to Dr. Gilder, Sir Temulji B. Nariman said that as the oldest medical practitioner in India, he had presided over several dinners given in the same hall. The dream of his life was to have a medical man as a Cabinet Minister. This dream had come true almost at midnight of his life. Dr. Gilder was pre-eminently fitted, Sir Temulji added, to hold the post of Minister of Public Health and he had not the least doubt that he would become one of the ablest members of the Cabinet and a very capable administrator. He hoped that in the future the portfolio of Public Health in the Cabinet would always be held by a medical man. He paid a tribute to the magnanimity of Dr. Gilder, as shown in his services to the country.

DR. GILDER'S REPLY.

Replying to the toast, Dr. Gilder considered it one of the brightest moments of his life to be in the midst of the members of the medical profession, who had gathered to entertain him for nothing he had done.

Who would not be proud of the fact, said Dr. Gilder, that Sir Temulji Nariman after presiding over dinners to five different Governors, now presided over a dinner given to a Congress Minister (Cheers).

WHY HE ENTERED POLITICS.

Dr. Gilder was in reminiscent mood and described how a chance remark of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad brought him into politics. It was 12 or 13 years ago when Sir Chimanlal told Dr. Gilder that medical men always came to politicians for help but none of them helped the politicians. That remark left its mark on his mind and later when Dr. S. S. Batliwala retired he entered public life.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta proposed the toast to the President.

The dinner was organized by the Medical Association (Bombay North), The All-India Medical Licentiates Association (Bombay Branch), The Indian Medical Association (Bombay Branch) and the British Medical Association (Bombay Branch).

Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, member of the All-India Congress Committee, will open the All-Malabar Labour Conference to be held at Calicut on November 14.

KATHIAWAR ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Reception To Jamnadas Mehta, President Elect

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 7.

Sjt. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, the president-elect of the Second Kathiawar Economic and Commercial Conference arrived to-day by Kathiawar mail. He was received at the city station by the members of the Reception Committee, together with a large crowd of merchants of Rajkot proper, and Kathiawar. He was profusely garlanded. Among those present were: Barrister Chudgar and Deputy Political Agent Trivedi.

The sessions commenced at 5 p.m. at Sir Lakhajiraj Memorial Hall. The Reception Chairman, Rao Saheb Chhotalal Kothari delivered a lengthy speech, after which Mr. Mehta delivered his presidential address.

N. W. F. P. Disposed Off For Paltry 80

SATURDAY'S PLAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

PESHAWAR, November 6.

Both Lord Tennyson and Capt. T. C. Jameson, Captain and Vice-Captain respectively of the English Touring Team stood down for their match against N.-W.F.P. which commenced here this morning, in very fine weather. Yardley captained the Visitors' Team, being the fourth member of the side to act in that capacity hitherto. It was the first time that the Tourists were coming up to a turf wicket—those at Baroda and Karachi having been of matting variety. R. L. Holdsworth, Principal of the Islamia College, Peshawar, and a former Oxford University Warwickshire and Sussex cricketer won the toss of the home side and took the first innings.

That the English side was entirely different on the turf from what they had looked on matting was soon evident. Meredith was dropped by Pope at silly short-leg, off Gover, but thereafter a collapse ensued, three batsmen having their wickets shattered and Holdsworth being caught at forward short-leg. The first wicket fell at ten and the fourth at 17. Just before Lieut. Harbhajan Singh was bowled Gover had sent his bails flying, one bail dropping about 30 yards away, but it was a no-ball.

Karim Bakhsh the home side's wicket-keeper had two forward short-legs very close up to him while facing Gover. To one of these, Peebles, he gave the simplest of catches, but as the distance between the batsman and the fielder was too small, Peebles after juggling with the ball droppd it. Lieut. Kureshi was then missed by Gover off his own bowling, the sun probably troubling him, while running backwards for the catch.

CHANGE IN BOWLING

After this both batsmen shaped very promissingly and cut and drove with fine judgment. Gover and Wellard were taken off after nearly an hour's spell, and Peebles and Pope—two bowlers yet to take their first wicket in the tour—came in their places. Pope was easily played, but Peebles puzzled the batsmen constantly. Eventually Karim Bakhsh played across a leg-break from the googly bowler, and was bowled for 17. The partnership had added 46 runs.

Peebles then accounted for the other batsman who had been holding out so courageously, Kureshi, bowling him with exactly a similar ball.

Langridge and Gover relieved Pope and Peebles just before lunch, and the Surrey bowler was again immediately successful, Jones Davies being l.b.w. to him in his first over. (74—7—3). Gianchand joined Sherwood but went back almost immediately being bowled off-stump by Gover (78—8). At lunch the total was 79 for nine.

ALL OUT FOR 80

The innings terminated soon after resumption for 80. Sher Mohd. being run out in taking a short run from cover.

SCORES:—

N.-W.-F.P. (First Innings.)

R. L. Holdsworth, c Pope, b Gover	5
Lieut. Meredith, b Wellard	7
Lieut. E. L. Rash, b Gover	0
Lieut. Kureshi, b Peebles	26
Lieut. Harbhajan Singh, b Gover	0
Karim Bakhsh, b Peebles	17
Sher Mohd., run out	8
Jones Davies, l.b.w., b Gover	3
Gianchand, b Gover	1
Capt. Woolridge, b Langridge	0
Abdul Latif, (not out)	12
Extras	12
Total	80

Bowling Analysis:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover	9.1	3	15	5
Wellard	7	1	19	1
Peebles	6	0	19	2
Pope	6	2	9	0
Langridge	4	0	6	1

TENNYSON'S FIRST INNINGS

Lord Tennyon's team commenced their innings with Jim Parks and Gibb. Abdul Latif of Islamia College, Peshawar, was unlucky not to capture Park's wicket with the first few overs Kureshi missing a good chance in slips. Abdul Latif is undoubtedly one of the coming bowlers in India. Bowling lefthanded inswingers of a medium-fast pace Latif maintained an excellent length for ten overs at a stretch and had Gibb in difficulties more than once. Latif had a man at forward shortleg and Gibb needed all his skill to avoid putting the ball upto him. While two changes were taking place at the other end Latif was kept on, and this move was rewarded with the bagging of Parks' wicket, Karim Baksh taking a good catch behind the stumps.

Woolridge and Holdsworth frequently caught the eye with excellent pieces of fielding. The first wicket fell at 63 and then Woolridge bowled Gibb with a near-full-pitch which the batsman turned into a Yorker (68/2).

Hardstaff got going at once driving and cutting very hard. He and Yardley batted with such ease that 100 was on board in 80 minutes.

CENTURY PARTNERSHIP

Inspite of outfield being rather slow Hardstaff reached his 50 in 66 minutes. Included in this score were three fours. Driving hard along the carpet Hardstaff placed the ball skilfully and such is the excellence of his footwork and timing that whether in defence or attack his stroke play is at all times very attractive to watch. After passing his 50 Hardstaff drove harder than ever even Holdsworth failing to stop the terrific cover drive which went to the boundary straight past him. Abdul Latif was the only bowler against whom he was not very aggressive, but Latif achieved nothing better than that. Hundred of the partnership was reached in 80 minutes and Hardstaff was then snapped up behind the wicket by Karim Bakhsh. Hardstaff had been batting for 90 minutes for his 80, which included six hits to the boundary.

GOVERNOR'S WELCOME TO TEAM

During luncheon period both the teams were presented to His Excellency Governor Sir George Cunningham, who in the course of a speech extended to the team a hearty welcome to the Frontier. Alluding humorously to past invasions from the North, His Excellency said they were quite prepared for invasions from the South, and from across the seas, and expressed the hope that even like the Faqir of Ipi Lord Tennyson might go back a beaten man (laughter).

Lord Tennyson in responding referred to Gover's bowling today, and said that on his day he could be really deadly. Although they had not been able to do well on matting hitherto they hoped to do much better on grass. Concluding Lord Tennyson expressed warm appreciation of the hospitality extended to the team in the Frontier.

Holdsworth Captain of the N.-W.F.P. Team explained how the Frontier came to have their own Cricket Association, and hoped that cricket in the Frontier would grow from strength to strength. At close Tennyson's had made 171 for three wickets in their first venture.

ANDHRA SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

The Third Annual Conference of the Andhra Provincial Congress Socialist Party will be held at Palakol, (West Godavary District) on 21st and 22nd instant, when Sjt. Jaiprakash Narayan will open the Conference. A Reception Committee is formed.

FIRST VICTORY FOR TOURISTS

(Continued from page 1)

ed in ninety minutes with Holdsworth doing the bulk of the scoring. Peebles now came on and legbreaks and googlies sent back two more batsmen quickly. Kureishi was smothering Peebles with breaks nicely, when he was suddenly tempted to hit out and gave Dolly a catch to McCorkell at deep squareleg. (67—3—19).

Lieut. Rash was out to the first ball he received, playing a huge legbreak on to his wicket.

IN YUVARAJ'S STYLE.

With Harbhajan Singh in the game livened up. In his pale purple turban and his general style of play Harbhajan Singh reminded one of the Yuvaraj of Patiala and some of his drives and square cuts were executed in very much the Yuvaraj style thrice he beat Jim Parks on the boundary straight behind the bowler with speed of his drives and he cut both Gover and Pope with perfect timing. In a stay of nearly two hours they did not make a single faulty stroke or give the bowlers the slightest cause for a hope that they either of them would leave soon.

DEFICIT WIPED OFF.

Several of Harbhajan Singh's fullblooded drives were fielded just on the boundary line, Hardstaff, McCorkell and Pope doing a lot of sprinting. The deficit was wiped off at 4-45 and 150 was soon signalled. Harbhajan Singh then stepped out to hit Peebles and was smartly stumped by Gibb. In a stay of about 110 minutes Harbhajan Singh had given no chance and hit three times to the Boundary. (151—47).

Holdsworth was not out at 73 and was joined by Sher Mohammad Peebles beat the newcomer with a beautiful googly.

COLLAPSE ENSUES

The collapse that ensued after Harbhajan Singh's departure was the beginning of the end and the N.-W.F.P. innings soon ended at 167 Holdsworth remaining (not out) with 81.

In carrying his bat out, Holdsworth had played a fighting innings for just over 200 minutes, without giving any chance. His chief strokes were 4 fours and 5 three.

Peebles had the best bowling analysis of the match, taking seven wickets at the cost of less than six runs apiece.

Tourists Win In Extra Time

N.-W.F.P. were out ten minutes before time with a lead of just 22 runs. Fifteen minutes extra time was played and the visitors won for a loss of Wellard's and Worthington's wickets, both of whom went for bowling without counting risks.

The match was won by eight wickets, this being the first victory of the Tourists.

Scores:—

TENNYSON'S TEAM.
(First Innings.)

Parks, c Karim Baksh, b Abdul Latif	28
Gibb, b Woolridge	19
Hardstaff, Karim Baksh,, b Jones Davies	80
Yardley, b Wooldridge	44
Worthington, c Holdsworth, b Abdul Latif	1
Langridge, (stumped) Karim Baksh, b Latif	0
McCorkell, b Abdul Latif	0
Pope, c Karim baksh, b Abdul Latif	18
Wellard, (not out)	25
Feebles, c Gian Chand, b Abdul Latif	7
Gover, b Abdul Latif	0
Extras	3
Total	225

FALL OF WICKETS.

1 for 37; 2 for 68; 3 for 170; 4 for 173; 5 for 173; 6 for 173; 7 for 180.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Abdul Latif	29.3	7	77	7
Wooldridge	22	2	48	2
Gian Chand	8	0	27	0
Shet Mohd.	7	0	35	0
Jones Davies	10	1	35	1

N.-W.-F.P. (Second Innings.)

Meredith, c Parks, b Worthington	3
Karim Baksh, c Worthington, b Wellard	1
Kureishi, c McCorkell, b Peebles	19
Lieut. Rash, b Peebles	0
Harbhajan Singh, st. Gibbs, b Peebles	47
Sher Mohamed, b Peebles	2
Davies, c Parks, b Peebles	1
Gianchand, c Worthington, b Peebles	0
Wooldridge (run out)	3
Latif, l.b.w. (N.), b Peebles	2
Holdsworth (not out)	81
Extras	8
Total	167

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover	11	1	25	0
Wellard	14	5	27	1
Worthington	5	1	10	1
Peebles	14	1	38	7
Langridge	7	2	13	0
Parks	7	1	19	0
Pope	5	0	17	0

TENNYSON'S (Second Innings)

Hardstaff (not out)	11
Wellard, b Gianchand	2
Worthington, l.b.w., b Latif	5
Gibbs (not out)	3
Extras	2
Total (for two wickets)	23

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Latif	2	0	11	1
Gianchand	2	10	10	1

The team leaves for Lahore tomorrow morning.—A.P.

Toll Scoring In Week-End Matches

Kadri, Dastur, Harris And Merchant Hit Centuries

BOMBAY, Sunday

Despite the scorching heat this week-end cricket was being played with usual enthusiasm all over the City The two principle matches at the Kennedy Sea Face, which commenced yesterday afternoon, were played between Mr. Jasdenwalla's XI and Dr. Kanga's XI at the Islam, Gymkhana and between the 'Rest' XI and Vijay Merchant's XI at the Catholic Gymkhana ground.

Kadri was in deadly batting form and playing for Jasdenwalla's XI he carried his bat for 198, while Ismail gave him a good stand himself scoring 94. Jasdenwalla's XI declared, when they had made 335 for the loss of 4 wickets.

Dr. Kanga's XI replied with 245 for 4 wickets, a feature of their innings being the excellent batting performance of K. Dastur, who remained unbeaten with his 128. T. Contractor scored 51.

VICTORY FOR MERCHANT'S XI.

At the Catholic Gymkhana ground Merchant's XI defeated the 'Rest' XI by 3 wickets and 1 run.

Batting first the 'Rest' ran up a total of 323, Harris being their highest scorer with a 100 and Carvalho coming as the next best with 63 (not out) to his credit.

Merchant's XI had made 324 for 7 wickets at the close of play this evening.

MERCHANT'S 113.

Vijay Merchant, their skipper, was in his usual bright mood and carried his bat for 113, while the others who gave good contributions were Gurtu (68), Nariman (55) and Chandarana (44)

SCORES:—

JASDENWALLA'S XI.

Ishtaq Ali, b Bode	10
Kadri, (stumped) b Bode	158
Ismail (stumped) b Bode	94
Heptulla, b Canteenwalla	13
F. Hussein (not out)	16
Peerbhoy (not out)	16
Extras	23
Total for (4 wkts.)	335

DR. KANGA'S XI.

T. Contractor, l-b-w b F. Hussein	51
K. Dastur, (not out)	128
Canteenwalla, l-b-w b Hussein Miya	13
E. Ibara, b Bhan	5
F. Kapadia, l-b-w b. F. Hussein	18
P. Khambata, (not out)	19
Extras	11
Total for (4 wkts.)	245

SWAMI WINS AGAIN

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The 25,000-meter road race run to-day under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association resulted as under. Eight entries were received, but at the time of the start there were only seven competitors:—

C. H. A. Swami "Times of India" 1, (Time 1-43-15).
H. C. Michel (G.I.P. ..... 2.
V. B. Kayala (B.P.O.A.) ..... 3.

This is the fourth win secured by Swami in this year.

PUBLIC AGITATION TELLS

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 6.

The public agitation against the autocratic constitution of the local Khodadar Panjrapole has at last borne fruit and compelled the Vahivatdar Committee to cancel the new constitution of their own choice without being passed by the general meeting and tried to be put into action.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

not reported in the British newspapers.

Capital Levy In Italy

It is reported that parallel with the announcement of the Capital Levy in Italy, the Italian Government is frightening some sections of the City of London and delighting others, by circulating private and authoritative-looking threats that "unless something is done," Italy will very soon have to consider denouncing and modifying all existing commercial treaties with other nations. "Something" of course, means the loan from British already referred to in one of my earlier dispatches as one of the important counters in the poker game around the Spanish question. The people in London, who are assisting the Italian Government to spread these threats, are of course, the same people who think they would make a bit financially and politically out of such a loan if it came off. The theory is simple Schachtism: people are asked to lend some money in order that they may not lose the money they are already making. The notion of a London Loan is being talked about again following Roosevelt's Chicago speech, which is held to have virtually put America out of the question as a possible money source for any aggressor power for the time being.

King's Speech

Parliament began a new session yesterday and the King's Speech laid down a full programme of domestic legislation. Measures of first-rate importance for the local coal industry and agriculture, bills dealing with the reorganisation of electricity supply, the cost of air-raid precautions, the future of the British film prison reform the evils of "share pushing", the bogus club, the regulation of fixed trusts, and the reduction of the age-limit for pensions for the blind—these are the main legislative tasks which the King's Speech set Parliament this time If by next October they are all accomplished it will have been a useful session indeed.

The complete absence of any reference to unemployment in the King's Speech has aroused a storm of Opposition criticism in the House of Commons. Mr. Attlee, leader of the Opposition, announcing that the Labour Party would move an amendment, pointed out that the poor position of the unemployed and the distressed areas had been ignored. Mr. William Gallacher, Communist M.P., called attention to the soaring cost of living and the Government's complacency on the unemployment question. "The Government has forgotten to mention unemployment because it is not interested in the problem" he declared. He also denounced the Government's "non-intervention" policy, and added that the Spanish Government should be allowed to buy supplies wherever it wished. Foodships, he said, should be sent to Spain guarded by British warships

League Ignored

Moreover, for the first time since the "National" Government was formed in 1931, the King's Speech included no specific statement that the Government's foreign policy would be based on the League of Nations. The Speech is, therefore, accepted as indicating the policy of the British Government, and there is widespread concern as the significant omission is realised. The only mention of the League was a passing reference concerning the Japanese war on China, in which the Speech said: "My Government will persist in their policy of attempting, in co-operation with other Governments, whether members of the League of Nations or not, to mitigate the suffering caused by this conflict, and bring it to a conclusion." The comment of Lord Cecil on this was: "Such an omission is deplorable. I am distressed that there is no specific assurance of the Government's adherence to the League."

Grave concern was expressed on statements made by leading figures in the League of Nations Union. Dame Adelaide Livingstone, organiser of the Peace Ballot, declared: "It is disgraceful and disastrous that the Government should ignore the League in its declaration of policy at a time like this. I do not see how, after this, a Government elected on a definite pledge to support the League can go on." "The Government has shown its real mind", said Sir Norman Angell. "The King's Speech can usually be taken as the true expression of the attitude of his Ministers and it can be taken as such in this case." Mrs. Corbett Ashby declared: "I am not surprised The Government, in deliberately ignoring the League, is showing its true colours now. It would not have dared to have done so before." Lord Allen of Hurtwood said: "The first words of the King's Speech are: "My relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly" That seems to me to be a grossly inadequate description of Anglo-Japanese, Anglo-Italian, Anglo-Russian or Anglo-German relations. He shall not restore peace to the world by the inadequate words and still more inadequate policy of the King's Speech". "This is the first King's Speech, since the Peace Treaty, which has had no reference to the Government's support of the League of Nations," said Mr. Attlee, who added, "this curious omission by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary shows quite clearly that the Government has abandoned any desire to follow a democratic policy in foreign affairs." Of course, speaking at a Conservative meeting, after the King's Speech, Mr. Winston Churchill reaffirmed his faith in the League. "The League carries with it the hope of the future" was his comment.

Germany's Colon...

Demands

Report is to hand from Paris that the French newspaper "Le Journal" has published an extraordinary account of what Herr von Ribbentrop said to Mussolini during his visit to Rome. The newspaper says its information is from "a very sure source", according to which Ribbentrop told Mussolini that Germany's minimum programme of Colonial demands includes the return to Germany of Togoland, the Cameroons and Ruanda-Urundi, and the creation of a vast internationalised territory in Africa to be exploited in common by Britain, France, Germany and Italy It should be remembered that the former German colonies of Togoland and the Cameroons were divided into British and French mandated areas; Ruanda-Urundi, formerly part of German East Africa, is under Belgian mandate. Ribbentrop, it is stated, did not refuse a request from Mussolini that Germany should support the "pro-Arab" campaign of the Italian Press in connection with Palestine. He, however, asked Italy not to confine herself to criticism of the British administration, but to present concrete proposals. He suggested that an international militia should be sent to Palestine, and that the British mandate should be replaced by an international Government, modelled on the Saar Commission and directed by Britain, France, Germany and Italy.

Boycott Of ...

It is also noticeable that the German Press is giving angry promin... to a supposed South Afri... boycott of German goods. It quotes many recent instances of local authorities accepting British tenders in preference to German although the prices asked by the Germans were in all cases substantially below the British. There is, of course, no foundation for the German accusation of a boycott In actual fact, the Union of South Africa has every reason to be satisfied with the working of German-South African trade relations since the balance of trade, which in 1936 was unfavourable to South Africa by some £2,500,000, has become almost self-balancing in the first six months of 1937 And a new payments agreement between the two countries provides that by August 31, 1938, Germany shall make purchases from South Africa to the value of £3,250,000 in wool and £1,400,000 in other goods. But while the South Africans are willing to trade with Germany, it is obvious that they cannot dismiss the question of quality. On this point a recent statement of Mr. Pirow in Parliament is illuminating. He stated that of 44 German lorry chassis, costing £1,275, each, 37 developed grave defects; and out of five costing £1,449 each, four developed such defects. Against this, purchases from an English firm of manufacturers produced four weak specimens among 45 models, with a price range of £900 to £2,075; while out of 46 turned out by another English firm vehicles costing £750 to £1,600 no weakness whatever developed. These facts are indeed impressive. Together with other instances of a sharp deterioration in the quality of German goods they cannot have failed to raise doubts about the advisability of accepting German tenders even if these are offered at the lowest possible prices.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

WHEN THE MASK FELL.

"No, no, it is impossible! It is not he. Help! Help!!" cried Milady in a hoarse voice, turning towards the wall, as if she would tear an opening with her hands.

"Who are you, then?" cried the witnesses of this scene.

"Ask that woman," said the man in the red cloak, "for you may plainly see she knows me!"

"The executioner of Lille!" cried Milady, now nearly crazy with terror and clinging with her hands to the wall to avoid falling.

Every one drew back, and the man in the red cloak remained standing alone in the middle of the room.

"Oh, grace, grace, pardon!" cried Milady, falling on her knees.

The unknown waited for silence, then resumed:

"I told you that she would know me.—Yes, I am the executioner of Lille, and this is my story."

All eyes were turned to this man, and his words were awaited anxiously.

THE EXECUTIONER'S STATEMENT.

"This woman was once a nun in the convent of the Benedictines of Templemar. Here she seduced a young priest, and prevailed upon him to fly with her. In order to gain money so that they could reach another part of France where they were not known, the priest stole the sacred vases, and sold them. But as they were preparing to escape together, they were both arrested.

Eight days later she had seduced the son of the jailer, and escaped. The young priest was condemned to ten years' imprisonment, and to be branded

"I was executioner of the city of Lille, as this woman has said. I had to brand the guilty one, and he, gentlemen, was my brother!"

"I swore that this woman, who had been more than his accomplice, should at least share his punishment. I traced her, bound her, and imprinted the same mark upon her that I had imprinted upon my brother."

"FORWARD FROM LIBERALISM"

Book Confiscated By Customs Authorities

A copy of the book 'Forward from Liberalism" by Stephen Spender, addressed to Mr. Yusuf Meherally, was confiscated by the Assistant Collector of Customs, as objectionable under Section 167, Clause 8 of the Sea Customs Act.

(Stephen Spender is an eminent English Poet and author and comes from an aristocratic family of Liberals.)

WARNING TO FEVER SUFFERERS

That cold shivery feeling one minute that turns to a stifling oppression the next, that splitting pain over the eyes and your rising and falling temperature, are due to poison. This poison, (produced by the fever), attacks your nerve and muscle tissues, leaving you weak and exhausted. Ordinary food nauseates you, yet these wasted tissues must be re-built. Horlicks, doctors say, is nourishment which your weakened stomach can tolerate. What's more, it is 100 per cent. nourishment, pouring quick new strength and vitality into your exhausted body.

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v164

Science and Industry

Diamonds In The Necklace Of Engineering

How Precious Stones Help Important Industrial Processes

Does not all earthly splendour and human pomp reach its highest culmination in the sparkling diamond? Has any eye ever not been enchanted by its magic play of light?

However, besides as an ornament the diamond is also of great significance owing to its extreme hardness. No other material in the world can compare in this respect with the diamond, neither bazalt nor granite neither iron nor steel.

As materials of a given hardness can only be worked with a material of greater or at least the same hardness, it will be clear how important is the special part that the diamond plays in the working of materials.

There is no actual difference between an "ornamental" diamond and an "industrial" diamond. The latter is in no way inferior to the former. Moreover, the origin of ornamental and industrial diamonds is the same.

Diamonds are found in many parts of the world. Familiar are the South-African, Congolese and Brazilian mines, of which the latter produce the finest diamonds obtainable. Via the large diamond centres in Europe: Antwerp, Amsterdam and London, the stones are sent in large quantities to the diamond cutters or the industrial diamond workers, to reach in the end their final destination as ornamental diamonds or as practically indestructible material for the industry.

DRILLING OF PRECIOUS STONES.

There is a story connected with every thing. It is the same with the working of diamonds or precious stones in general.

Though the working of ornamental diamonds is fairly generally known, only few people have anything like a correct idea of the no less interesting way in which the now-a-days so very important diamond wire-drawing dies are made.

In the same way that the art of ornamentally cutting precious stones is centred at Amsterdam and Antwerp, the cradle of the diamond die lies in the South of France, where the drilling of precious stones and others was and still is a home industry.

It is here that originated from tradition the special auxiliary means, tricks of the trade, conceptions and terms which are almost all still to be found, though improved and supplemented in the modern drilling industry.

These diamond dies were used in large numbers for making fine gold and silver thread, inter alia for brocades. When, on the invention of the electric lamp, this entirely different and new industry came in need of such dies for making the filament wire it built further on the experience already obtained.

HOW WIRE IS "REJUVENATED"

Before we take a look at the Philips diamond drilling section, which is now the largest in the world and where daily hundreds of diamonds worth many thousands of guilders are turned into diamond dies, we must first know something more about the task of the diamond die.

For the Philips diamond drilling section the tungsten wire, of which the filaments of electric lamps are made, was of course the point of departure.

When for the first time the good qualities of tungsten as filament material were discovered and the old carbon wire was gradually replaced by it, the tungsten oxide was reduced to a tough kneadable condition through the addition of agglutinants.

This "tungsten paste" was then squirted by means of a "squirting stone" into a thin filament wire, finer but not differing much from that with which the baker provides his luscious products with cream and treacle garlands. The squirting stone was here a diamond with a drill hole of merely 35 microns or 0.035 mm!

Just try to form some idea of this microscopically small diameter. Such sizes seen to slip through the meshes of our imagination.

Through the reduction of the tungsten oxide wire a tungsten wire of 12 microns was obtained. Not much later a better method of production was found, in which the tungsten was made into wire in a non-oxidised condition and the diamond die had to play a still more important part. As a matter of fact, tungsten is a very hard metal and can practically only be worked by means of the still harder diamond.

The new system produced a rather thick wire, which could only be given the desired diameter by drawing it through the funnel-shaped and ever narrower openings of ten diamonds or so. For this purpose the wire was pointed and placed in the opening at the funnel-like perforation and then attached to the wire-drawing machine, which often at great speed draws the wire through the diamond funnel. The diameter of the wire became smaller in this way or, as experts call it, the wire was "rejuvenated".

By repeating this drawing process many times a wire diameter of for instance 7 microns or 0.007 mm was finally arrived at.

Whilst originally this was the task of the Philips diamond drilling section, they set themselves later to making diamond dies for other metals. Then this tremendous industry no longer confined itself to attending to the considerable requirements of its own factories but, unique in its kind and its equipment it has become of late one of the foremost suppliers of diamond dies to far beyond the borders of Europe.

THE ARTIFICIAL STONE

By its nature the diamond cannot be used for drawing wire having a large diameter. The thickest wire that can be drawn by a diamond is copper wire of about 1.5 mm. With tungsten and iron the diamond die does not enter into consideration before 0.3 and 0.6 mm respectively.

For larger diameters an "artificial stone" is mostly used in the place of the diamond, resembling more and more the old-fashioned "drawing iron".

This artificial stone consists of carburated tungsten, a modern material of exceptional hardness, though it cannot by any means compare with that of the diamond.

The artificial wire-drawing die likewise also belongs to the most important production of the Philips drilling section. In this way this section forms an organic whole, where not only dies are supplied suitable for all kinds of material but also for wire diameters of a centimetre down to a few microns, a ratio therefore of 10,000 to 1.

In view of the small dimensions and the sensitive material, the drilling process is by no means a simple matter. Besides this, the form of the drilling decides the quality of the diamond die.

The drilling form can best be compared with that of an hour-glass, two cones with their points towards each other. Where the points meet is the active part of the die. It is there that the wire is "rejuvenated". It will easily be understood that this part must be as long as possible to reduce wear as much as possible.

The first thing is to drill a cone on the front side. This cone is wider and longer than the other and is called the "sting". Then comes the so-called cone drilling, which consists of drilling the active die part, which presently becomes the connection between the two cones. Once this has been accomplished the drilling of the second cone is proceeded with. Finally the whole drilled part is completely polished.

All these operations outwardly resemble each other very much and a non-expert will have much difficulty in determining whether at a certain bench the man is busy with drilling the "sting" or with polishing.

Everywhere rapidly revolving drills are seen piercing larger or smaller diamonds. The needles glisten slightly with the oil mixed with diamond powder. With some machines the diamond is continually moving to and fro, to enable the diamond powder to penetrate into the narrow opening.

One workman controls several drilling machines and he can be seen cleverly busy with the microscope and examining here and there.

SERICULTURE AS COTTAGE INDUSTRY

Successful Experiment In Coimbatore District

MADRAS, (By M...

The following press communi has been issued by the Min... of Public Information:

The sericultural industry long been firmly established as cottage industry in the Kollega Taluk of the Coimbatore Di... the area cultivated with mulberry (the food of the silk worm) extends over 9,000 acres and the annual production of raw silk estimated at about one-fifth of that produced in S India. The rearing of the silk worm is carried on as a bye-industry and provides employment not only to the agriculturist but for the women and children of the family and yields a valued cash crop five or six times in the year.

IMPROVING THE QUALITY.

The necessity for improving the quality of the raw silk reeled in Kollegal has been repeatedly stressed by the Sericultural Department of Government. One of the recommendations made in the report on survey of Cottage industries in the Presidency was to the effect that Government should themselves establish a power Filature for reeling raw silk and after demonstrating its possibilities, make it over to private enterprise. The Tariff Board on the Sericultural Industry also strongly urged the establishment of power Filatures in India.

PRIVATE FILATURE.

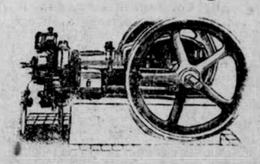
A private Filature was, however, actually established in Kollegal in 1929 by Mr. F. L. Silva. He submitted a scheme to Government proposing with the support of certain influential gentlemen, to convert his business into a joint stock company, so as to develop the Filature on a scale comparable to that of modern Filatures in other countries. The capital of the proposed company is to be Rs. 3,25,000 of which Rs. 1,73,500 will be issued at present. The number of reeling "basins" is to be increased from 40 to 150 and the annual output of raw silk from 14,000 to 56,000 lbs. The factory is calculated to provide work for 375 people.

The Director of Industries reported that the scheme had been fully examined by the Board of Industries who have recommended its acceptance and suggested that Government should subscribe for a portion of the capital. The Government agreed with the Director that it was most desirable to encourage the development of Filatures not only for the purpose of improving the quality of raw silk but also of stimulating the agricultural side of the industry. The Government satisfied themselves as to the soundness of the scheme and the valuation of the property to be taken over by the Company from Mr. Silva and have sanctioned the Director's proposal that they should take shares to the extent of Rs. 17,850 in the capital of the Company under Sections 5(1) (a) and 6 (d) of the Madras State Aid to Industries act.

Incidentally it may be noted that this is the first instance in which Government of Madras have taken shares in the capital of a Joint Stock Company with a view to encourage the industrial development of the Province.

GERMAN INDUSTRIES AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIAL MACHINERIES

Crossley



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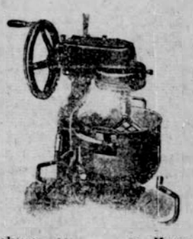

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Nov. 6.

S. Vacuum Oil Tanker S.S. Lacklan of 5223 Reg. tons Capt. A. R. Heath arrived from Karachi in water ballast.

P & O. S. N. S.S. Mongolia of 10120 Reg. tons Capt. W. L. Pope arrived from Brisbane via Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Freemantle and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

V. Bros.' S.S. Hoegh Merchant of 2921 Reg. tons Capt. L. Marcussen arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with general cargo.

B. I. S. N. S.S. Varsova of 1955 Reg. tons Capt. W. J. Clarke arrived from Basra via Khoram Shahre, Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Govt. H. Transport Somersetshire of 5924 Reg. tons Capt. J. E. Cullen arrived from Southampton via Malta, Port Sudan, Port Said and Aden with military officers and troops.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, Nov. 6.

B. I. S. N. S.S. Vita of 1955 Reg. tons Capt. F. Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and general cargo.

K. Nixon's S.S. City of Benares of 6720 Reg. tons Capt. A. Lee sailed for Liverpool and Glasgow via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

P & O S N S.S. Mongolia of 10120 Reg. tons Capt. W. L. Pope sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

L. Edward's S.S. Simla of 3811 Reg. tons Capt. J. Rothe sailed for Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta in ballast.

F. F. Campbell's S.S. City of Guildford of 3236 Reg. tons Capt. F. Sampton sailed for Colombo Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo.

T. Morrison's S.S. Nizam of 3334 Reg. tons Capt. M J. McLure sailed for Rangoon via Beypore Coast Ports and Colombo with local cargo.

V. Bros.' S.S. Hoegh Merchant of 2921 Reg. tons Capt. L. Marcussen sailed for Singapore via Colombo with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

B. I. S. N. S.S. Nagina of 4090 Reg. tons Capt. P. G. Hancock sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

Standard Vacuum's Oil Tanker S.S. Locklan of 5223 Reg. tons Capt. A. R. Heath sailed for Abadan in water ballast.

M. B. Kaisha's S.S. Cressington Court of 3033 Reg. tons Capt. W. Pace sailed for Marmagoa via Karachi and Cutch Mandvi with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING
Bombay, Nov. 6.

The following vessels booked for loading on 6-11-37:

S.S. Nagina (M M) for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.

S.S. Strathnaver (M M) for Europe and American Ports via Aden and London.

S.S. City of Leicester (J F) for Karachi, Tellicherry, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin and Alleppey.

S.S. Br. Ardour (A. I. Oil) for Abadan.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Nov. 6.

2 Simla, 3810 Madras, 7-11, L Edward.
5 Tango Maru, 4238 Japan, 12-11. N. Y. K.
6 Cussingron Court, 3033, Karachi, 7-11, M B K.
8 Clan Skene, 3233, Marmagoa, 9-11 J. F. & Co.
11 Tuscania, 10016 Glasgow, 11-11 Anchor Line.
12 City of Guildford, 3236 Calcutta, 7-11, F. F. C. & Co.
13 Kidderpore, 3263 Japan, N F, M M
14 Taiva, 3756 Durban, 10-11 M. M.
15 Hugh Merchant 2921, Colombo, 7-11, V. Bros.
17 Olcades 4065 Abadan 14-11 Mazagaon Dock.

Victoria Dock

2 Vita, 1955, Karachi, 6-11, M. M.
5 Hashemi, 298, M. Coast, 6-11, S. Hassum.
10-11 Nagina 4090, Bhavnagar, 6-11, M M.

Prince's Dock

B Nizam, 3,334, Rangoon, 7-11, T. Morrison.
M Jalapalaka 2630, N F, N F, S. N. Co.
(K) Khosrou, 2471 Jeddah, 16-11 T. M.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Strathaird 18-11-37 P. & O.
Kaiser-i-Hind 23-11-37 P & O
Ranpura 11-11-37 P and O
Strathnaver 7-11-37 P. & O. S. N.

FROM LIVERPOOL
Tuscania 3-11-37 Anchor Line.
City of Liecester. 8-11-37 James Finlay.
C|o Agra 11-11-37 Killick Nixon.

FROM SYDNEY
Maloja 20-11-37 P & O S N.

FROM GENOA
Victoria 30-11-37 L. Triestino.

FROM OSLO
Tijuca 17-11-37 L Edwards.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
London Maru 23-11-37 O. S. Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 8-11-37. O. S. Kaisha.
Conte Bencome, 29-11-37, L Triestino.
Mikage Maru No. 18 18-11-37 N. Y. K.
Toyooka Maru 15-11-37 N. Y. K.

FROM HAMBURG
Ukenfels, 18-11, L. Edwards.
Lindenfels 7-11-37 L. Edward.

FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Monroe 13-11-37, F. F. Campbell.
New Orleans 8-11-37, L Edwards.

FROM BASRA
Bankrura 10-11-37 M M.

FROM DURBAN
Takliwa 27-11-37 M M.
Karanja, 13-11-37. M. M.

FROM RANGOON
Gair Soppa, 8-11, M. M.

FROM JEDDAH
Jehangir 8-11, T. M.

FROM KARACHI
Toyama Maru 4-11-37 N. Y. K.
Ellora 31-10-37 M. M.
Vita 11-11-37 M M.

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Strathnaver 13-11-37 P. & O.
Maloja 20-11-37 P. & O.
Kaiser-I-Hind 4-12-37 P & O S N.
Bangalore 23-11-37 M. M.

FOR SYDNEY
Strathaird, 18-11-37, P and O.

FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Simla. 10-11-37. Killick Nixon.
City of Benares 19-11-37. Killick Nixon.
Tuscania 10-11-37 Anchor Line.

FOR HAMBURG
Lindenfels, N F, L Edwards.
Falkelfels 31-10-37 L. Edwards.

FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Monroe 13-11-37 F F Campbell.
Pres. F. Adams, 26-11-37, F. F. Campbell.

FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde, 16-11-37, L. Triestino.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.
Borneo Maru 25-10-37. O S Kaisha
Toyama Maru, 4-11-37, N. Y. Kaisha
Taijin Maru 8-11-37, O S Kaisha.
Ranpura, 11-11-37, P. and O.
Tango Maru 13-11-37 N. Y. K.
Mikage Maru No. 18 22-11-37 N. Y. K.
Victoria 30-11-37. L. Triestino
Celebes Maru 23-11-37 O. S. K.

FOR GENOA.
Conte Biancamano 29-11-37. L Triestino.

FOR JEDDAH
Khosrou 16-11-37 T Morrison.

FOR KARACHI.
Vita 13-11-37 M M.
Ellora 7-11-37 M. M.

FOR BASRA
Barpeta, 10-11-37, M M
Varsova 11-10-37 M. M.

FOR DURBAN.
Karanja, 24-11-37, M. M.
Tairea, 10-11-37, M. M.

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S.	Aagtekerk	4-11-37
,,	Tuscania	5-11-37
,,	City of Auckland	4-11-37
,,	Vita	5-11-37
,,	Narkunda (boats)	5-11-37
,,	Kalavati	5-11-37
,,	Nagina	6-11-37

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Nov. 6.

S.S. Soudan for Hongkong:—14 bags shark fins R Dhanji; 150 casks castor oil in tins Swastaik Oil Mills; 200 bags sessamum seeds Jethabhai Jeevan; 23 bales cotton grey yarn S G Shah.

S.S. Mongolia for Izmir:—34 bales cotton G.M. yarn A H Diab.

S.S. Tuscania for Glasgow:—25 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 26 drums groundnut oil Swastik Oil Mills; 2240 bags groundnut oil cake L Dreyfus; 2560 bags groundnut oil cake K Devchand; 1000 bags masuri R Ratilal; 1200 bags linseed oil cake Swastik Oil Mills.

IMPORTS
Bombay, Nov. 6.

S.S. Tairea, Agents M Mackenzie, from Mombassa:—2041 bales cotton; 140 bags cowries; 1130 bags potatoes.

From Dar-es-Salaam:—945 bags gum; 2482 bales cotton.

S.S. Baroda, Agents M Mackenzie, from Madras:—50 bales cotton; 25 drums lubricating oil.

S.S. Chyebassa, Agents M. Mackenzie, from Calcutta:—80 drums turpentine substitute; 7075 bags rice; 4951 tons coal; 198 cases medicines; 74 bags boiler cement; 139 bags lead scrap; 54 cases rubber shoes; 115 bundles soap; 252 cases gramophone goods; 200 bags betel nuts; 179 cases cigarettes; 200 bundles cinnamon; 900 bags kesari dal; 67 cases hardware; 66 cases heald cord; 2000 nos cart iron pipes; 1600 nos cart iron fittings; 492 bundles cast iron pans; 31 drums cresote oil; 151 drums mowha oil; 45 casks linseed oil; 76 casks paint; 217 packages yellow rope; 382 bags gunny bags; 7136 chests tea.

S.S. Hatarana, Agents M. Mackenzie, from Rangoon:—14051 bags rice; 1321 pieces teak squares; 153 pieces teak boards; 121235 pieces teak scantling; 1001 pieces teak planks; 304 pieces teak posts; 100 bales cotton; 114 bundles floor blocks; 220 casks oil; 131 bars pig lead; 71 nos block tin.

From Tuticorin:—90 bales mats; 91 bags cardamoms; 164 cases cotton yarn; 130 cases cane yarn; 93 cases matches.

From Cochin:—100 bags cashew kernal; 200 kollas hooka shell; 90 cases rubber.

From Poonani:—466 bags cocoanuts.

S.S. Br. Architect, Agents Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., from Abadan:—4723 tons furnace oil; 1876 tons diesel oil.

S.S. Br. Ardour, Agents Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., from Abadan:—10052 tons benzine in bulk.

S.S. Lacklan, Agents Standard Vacuum Oil, from Abadan:—4400 tons gasoline in bulk.

S.S. Jalapadma, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation, from Moulmein:—11121 bags rice; 474 pieces teak squares; 6699 pieces teak post and planks; 125575 pieces teak scantlings; 1613 pieces jangly wood; 447 pieces Eng planks; 1260 pieces Eng scantling; 234 bags betel nuts.

From Colombo:—1580 bags copra.

S.S. Rajputana, Agents M Mackenzie, from Marseilles:—232 bales roots; 200 cases tiles; 29 cases medicines; 380 cases radio apparatus; 37 cases aniline colours.

From Zurich:—50 cases textile machinery; 40 cases cotton piecegoods art. silk embroidery.

From Basle:—164 cases aniline colour.

From Alexandria:—400 bales cotton.

From Alexandritta:—76 bags pistachio nuts.

From Gibralter:—61 cases wine.

From Aden:—511 bags chora; 50 cases skin; 38 bags gum.

BURNING QUESTION BEFORE COTTON TRADE

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern give the following extract from their Dallas Friends' Market letter dated Oct. 9th:—

The burning question before the international cotton trade is, how much will go into Government loan, and in order to give our friends a clearer picture of the situation we show the following comparison:—

Based 7.65 cents fr March, prises based interior points—Paid by shipper.—

	Government with lend—	cent.
For Middling 15/16"	7.65	9.00
For Middling 7/8"	7.15	9.00
For St. Low Middling 15/16"	7.15	8.50
For St. Low Middling 7/8"	6,65	8.50
For Middling 13/16"	6.15	8.00
Strict Low Middling 13/16"	5.65	7.00
For Low Middling 15/16"	6.40	7.75
For Low Middling 7/8"	5.90	7.75
For Low Middling 13/16"	4.90	6.00

When the owner sells outright to the shipper he gets a bonus of 3 cents on 65 per cent of his base production, i.e., the average yield per acre for the period 1928-1932. This bonus is paid next July after he has carried out his agreement with the Government to adopt whatever acreage programme is put into effect by the Government. The fly in the ointment is that according to yesterday's Government report, the average yield per acre is 249 dollars the highest in history, which may cut the farmers bonus payments.

BONUS PAYMENT.

When the owner puts the cotton into the loan, he does not get the bonus until he again repossesses the cotton, in other words, until he takes his cotton out of the loan paying the Government the accrued charges up to the time he takes the cotton out; then, he gets the same bonus as explained above. Loans are made without recourse on the farmer, if any loss occurs, the Government absorbs it. The reason the farmer has been so slow up to now in taking advantage of the liberal loan is the reluctance of the compresses and warehouses to certify the grade and staple, as under the loan, they are responsible. This week, however, the Government has liberalized the loan which now reads as far as stape is concerned "7/8 inch and above, or below 7/8 inch", and this will undoubtedly result in a much more liberal attitude of these warehouses and furthermore, the Government is largely augmenting its staff of classers in the South and, all in all, we are convinced that a very large part of unsold receipts will now go into the Government loan as long as the market remains at anything like present levels. This could easily result in a very light spot situation as the position would be exactly as that of a man in the middle of the Ocean with plenty of water around him but with no water to drink. While we dislike making market predictions, the only logical conclusion would be that the future market advances to the approximate loan level, i.e., in the neighmourhood of 9 cents.

Moolla Crude Oil Production

(From Our Correspondent)
Rangoon, Nov 5

The total production of crude oil from the Moolla Oil Company's Minbu and Singu properties for the month of October was 20,024 barrels.

WHEAT SITUATION

General Selling

(From Our Correspondent).
DELHI, Nov. 3.

The current quotations of wheat as compared with those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:—

London:—S. Australian 46.4 (44.6).
Rozario 40.9 (40.4).
Chicago:—Dec. Unquoted (97 5|8).
May 96 1|4 (97 1|4).
Liverpool:—Dec. 104 1|4 (104 1|2).
March 99 1|6 (——)
Winnipeg:—Dec. Mutilated (118 3|4).
Karachi:—Ready 29-12-0 (29-3-6), Nov. 29-12-3 (29-4-9).
Hapur:—Ready 2-15-8 (2-15-0),
Mangsir 2-15-11 (2-15-2).
Bombay:—Jan. 5-6-9 (5-5-6).
May 5-2-6 (5-2-9).
Calcutta:—May 3-15-3 (3-14-0).
Amritsar:—Mangsir 3-2-3 (3-1-10)
Har:—2-15-0 (2-15-2).
Lyallpur:—Mangsir 3-3-0, Har 2-14-10.

FALL IN PRICES.

From the above table of quotations it would appear that the wheat markets finished buoyantly steady. But in the early part of the week under review, the national as well as international markets had a continued fall. Russian selling pressure, liquidations, reports of more favourable weather in Southern Hemisphere, absence of leadership on the buying side accentuated the early sagging trend of the foreign values and the Indian markets followed the suit. But the markets at once reacted on cash and sea board buying against export sales and low private estimates of Australian crop as well as the firmness of Security and accordingly the markets closed steady.

MIXED TENDENCY.

In the up-country markets a mixed tendency characterised the week under review. The stock holders were out for securing business and willing to negotiate sizeable quantities at slightly lower rates but buyers were evidently shy. A moderate inter-povincial business was recorded. The highest at Hapur touched Mangsir 3-0-8 and the lowest 2-15-10; so the market registered a fall of 10 pies per maund as against 0 2|4 per maund last week. Fluctuations of limited nature were very frequent. About 72 Khattis were bought and exported to Calcutta and Bhagalpur mills. Still the stocks are higher which stand at 1350 Khattis. Owing to over accumulation of stocks in U. P. where the demand is relatively lower, the bears made heavier sellings in the Punjab at a shade higher levels. Daily receipts at Lyallpur averaged 725 bags while at Hapur they were quite neglible. Yesterday Hapur market remained much busy it being 'Diwali'.

Conditions on the whole were somewhat quiet in Calcutta. After Puja festival reaction had again crept in and the turn over in flour and by-products would be adjusted accordingly. Arrivals from up-country sources amounted to about 500 tons daily and were taken as the bearish factors. The future section was predominated by gears selling and fluctuated within a narrow range.

KARACHI EASY

The Karachi market during the week remained easy and the prices slowly tending lower. The easiness was attributed to the considerable selling by the Punjab and Bombay Commission Houses together with up-country favourable weather reports, jobbers profit-taking, Chowksis selling, lower foreign advices and weakness in the cotton market. Whenever the exporters evinced buying interest locally, the market would improve slightly. They also made purchases in the up-country centres owing to the stocks being diminished. The highest during the week touched 30-0-0 quoted for November and the lowest 29-1-3. Trading was on a moderate side. Spot business totalled about 75,000 bags which were jointly purchased by the local millers and European shippers. The average of daily receipts was computed to be 400 tons. Total arrivals since April 1, to October 30, amounted to 5,007,624 bags while the shipments during the same period totalled about 3,863 949 bags. The week's imports and exports were placed at about 31,092 bags and 95,930 bags respectively. According to a report the unsold stock are lower by 10,000 tons at 30,000 tons which are being implemented by up-country arrivals.

During the week ending Oct. 30, there has been nearly general rains in Mysore, South East Madras, and local in each Hyderabad, Malabar; a few falls in Bengal, Bombay Deccan and North Madras coast. Both in the U. P. and the Punjab the weather remained favourable and the prospects for the next crop are expected to be fairly well.

OCCASIONAL SPURTS

The outside markets during the week under review ruled quiet apart from occasional spurts of steadiness in Europe due principally to short covering. There had been less activity evident in the markets and although the future outlooks were quiet to steady, a fair cheerful undertone was noticeable. Indian wheat was unfavoured with London where as a small amount of business was registered with Germany and it is reported some 8,000 tons has been placed at Karachi with export houses.

FOREIGN MARKETS

Prices ranged in Liverpool within a fairly narrow limits. The unsettled plight of Wall Street has been a disturbing factor and the spasmodic character of export demand at present has prevented any recovery being established. A moderate business passed to U. K. and Europe in actuals. The pressure of Russian offers was, however, restricted while the Danubian offers were less free. Useful rains have been experienced both by Australia and Argentine and the prospects are reported to be brighter. The latter is intimated to have made good its early damages caused by drought while the former is unable to make good of the loss and is unlikely expected to harvest even the average crop. The private estimates of European production, exclusive of U.S.S.R. are larger by 10 per cent or 94 million bushels than last year and also 3.5 per cent or 33 million bushels above the quadrennial average.

The world export of wheat and flour during the period ending October 16, 1937, and the corresponding period of the last year is:

Country	1937 qrs.	1936 qrs.
United Kingdom	1,413,000	2,311,000
Europe	1,144,000	1,009,000
Others	566,000	576,000
Total	3,123,000	3.896,000

After thoughtfully perceiving the ruling positions the general view that can be established, so far the Indian markets are concerned, is that one should prefer buying at declines and then book profit quicker than operate in the reverse direction.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Singapore Selling

London, Oct. 20.

Msesrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following report:—

When we wrote our last Report the Market was fully steady and the steady tone continued on Thursday with business done in Standard Sheet on the Spot at 8-1/8d. This is the highest price at which business has been reported during the period under review, the lowest being 7-7/16d. done yesterday. This morning the Market opened steady with a recovery of 3/16d. per lb. from yesterday's lowest levels. At the time of writing the Market is fully steady. The buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 7-5/8d. per lb. and prices now show a fall on the week of only 5/16d per lb. after having been 5/8d. per lb. below last week's quotations at 3.45 p.m. yesterday.

The chief factor influencing the Market this week has been the severe fall in American securities on Wall Street which has caused all round liquidation on other Stock Exchanges and in many of the Commodity Markets. A further source of weakness has been heavy selling from Singapore on the New York Commodity Exchange. It would appear that speculators in Singapore, very largely of Chinese nationality, have been long of Rubber on the Commodity Exchange which they have been forced to sell, partly, no doubt, owing to losses on Tin and Rubber in Singapore and inability to put up further margins. It is reported from Singapore that there has been some forced liquidation of stocks of Native Rubber in the hands of dealers there.

After touching new levels yesterday the Market, in New York recovered all but a fraction of the loss on the day and closed steady. A recovery set in here in the late dealings which was continued this morning. The movement coincides with a recovery on Wall Street which for the moment appears to dominate all Markets.

International Rubber Regulation Committee: We mentioned in our Report last week that the possibility always exists that the Committee may decide to take some corrective steps. So far nothing has been heard of any meeting being called, but we find it difficult to believe that in view of existing deteriorated World conditions, the Committee will be willing to let things slides. While it may not be the duty of the Committee to take notice of minor fluctuations matters appear to have gone beyond that stage and it now seems to be a case of checking a definite downward trend.

TOO MUCH SUPPLY.

The Market is of opinion that too much Rubber is coming forward and can see no good reason for any upward swing in the price until steps are taken to correct this tendency. We do not know what figure the Committee may have in mind for World stocks. We have overselves always had in mind a figure of about 4-1/2 months' World consumption which, estimating World consumption for 1938 at the somewhat liberal figure of 1,200,000 tons, would be 450,000 tons. As we show below this figure should be reached by the end of the current month while stocks at the end of the year at the present rate of increase will exceed 480,000 tons.

AMRICAEN QUESTIONNAIRE.

The figures for September came to hand by cable on Friday. We give them in full below together with the comparative figures for August 1937 and September 1936:—

	September 1937. tons.	August 19 tons
Arrivals	56,849	48,785
Consumption	43,893	41,43
Consumption per working day	1,756	1,55
Stock ((Dealers')	57,86	49,09
Stock (Manufacturers')	124,69	121,1
Afloat	83,28	80,4
Consumption Reclaimed	13,681	14,67
Ratio Reclaimed to Crude	31.2 p.	35.4 p.
	September 1 tons	
Arrivals	48,38	
Consumption	46,33	
Consumption per working day	1,85	
Stock (Dealers')	77,66	
Stock (Manufacturers')	150,8	
Afloat	62,24	
Consumption Reclaimed	11,17	
Ratio Reclaimed to Crude	24.1 p.c.	

Total consumption in the U.S.A. in the first nine months of the year works out at 441,096 tons compared with 425,176 tons for the same period of last year (I.R.R.C. Bulletin figures), an increase of 3-3/4 per cent.

World Stocks: We have now been able to establish our table of stocks at the six principal points outside the regulated areas at the end of September and give below the figures at the end of September and at end of December 1936 and at 31st May, 31st August and 30th September this year.

	1936 30th Sept. tons.
Stocks in Singapore and Penang	26,936
Stocks U.K. (Public Warehouses)	103,849
Stocks U.K. (Manufacturers')	31,299
Stocks U.S.A. (Dealers')	77,664
Stosks U.S.A. (Manufacturers')	150,813
Stock Afloat	96,000
	486,561
	1936 31st Dec tons.
Stocks in Singapore and Penang	26,96
Stocks U.K. (Public Warehouses)	78,31
Stocks U.K. (Manufacturers')	24,376
Stocks U.S.A. (Dealers')	70,970
Stocks U.S.A. (Manufacturers')	147,874
Stock Afloat	103,00
	451,50
	1937 31st M tons.
Stocks in Singapore and Penang	34,2
Stocks U.K. (Public Warehouses)	46,43
Stocks U.K. (Manufacturers')	20,89
Stocks U.S.A. (Dealers')	52,52
Stocks U.S.A. (Manufacturers')	120,45
Stock Afloat	117,000
	391,534
	1937 31st Aug tons.
Stocks in Singapore and Penang	47,886
Stocks U.K. (Public Warehouses)	45,028
Stocks U.K. Manufacturers')	18,218
Stocks U.S.A. (Dealers')	49,909
Stocks U.S.A. (Manufacturers')	121,144
Stock Afloat	140,000
	422,185
	1937 30th Sept. tons.
Stocks in Singapore and Penang	49,448
Stocks U.K. (Public Warehouses)	49,652
Stocks U.K. (Manufacturers')	18,218
Stocks U.S.A. (Dealers')	57,869
Stocks U.S.A. (Manufacturesr')	124,692
Stock Afloat	139,000
	438,873

As at 31st March.
As at 30th June.
These figures are only issued quarterly.

While stocks are 47,688 tons lower than they were twelve months ago they are now only 12,634 tons below those held at the end of last year and are 47,339 tons up compared with those held at the end of May 1937, which was the lowest point touched. By the end of the current month stocks will be again equal to or exceed the figure at 31st December 1936 and taking the most liberal estimate for consumption will be about 4-1/2 months' supply.

STOCK.—With a total of 50,299 tons United Kingdom stocks showed a decline on the week of 240 tons. On Saturday, 17th October, 1936, United Kingdom stocks stood at 99,208 tons.

Bearish Supply And Demand

WORLD'S SUPPLY: 50 MILLION BALES

Consumption 31 Million Bales

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have issued the following report:—

"There is no incentive to trade".

Reuter said it about last Friday's New York market. And it just about summarises the whole outlook.

On the one hand, reports indicate that a considerable proportion of cotton in America is being held instead of going into the loan. That inevitably means that on bulges the market will run into cotton and hedge sales.

On the other hand, declines will cause a renewed drift into the loan both on the part of cotton now held and also cotton still to be ginned.

PERSPECTIVE SITUATION.

The world's supply of all cotton looks around 50 million bales. And last year's record consumption was around 31 million bales. So what does it matter whether the next Bureau is 17-1/2 or 18 millions? Even the most meticulous mind should be allied to some sense of perspective.

With optimism more Micawberism than reasoned, the market has hoped for "something constructive" from the November session of Congress. It cannot be better loan terms. The U. S. Government did not want a loan there is nothing it desires less than to accumulate large loan stocks. Responsible sections of the trade are in hearty agreement with that view. Therefore and particularly as the U. S. Government's policy was clearly defined as favouring a loan "under the market", we see no possibility whateyer of any better or broader loan terms.

But, their desire being to keep the loan cotton as small in quantity as possible, we do think that—"provided the money is available"—they might give say a 2 cents bonus on the balance 35 per cent. of farmers' cotton beyond the 65 per cent. which has earned or can earn the 3 cents bonus.

We have no authority beyond intelligent anticipation for making such a statement. But, it seems the most logical of conclusions in view of the U. S. Government's clearly stated cotton policy.

INCREASED SELLING

Although the immediate effect of such an offer would be to increase selling, the ultimate result would at least be more constructive than having millions of bales blocked in the loan.

For weeks we have maintained that 8-1/4/7-3/4 cents looked a likely price swing. It still looks like that but always should be kept in mind the possibility of a sharper dip if anything should disturb those millions of bales still unsold. There is a certain amount of protection in the price level and, as we said last week, the loan at 9 cents provides a cushion to absorb the shocks to which markets nowadays are subjected. But the efficacy of the cushion, not unnaturally, depends on the size of the shock. In this nervous, touchy world it is easier td put markets down than up. And the most disturbing factor in the present American position is an easing basis and weakness in the spot quotation.

The saving grace in Bombay continues to be the absence of crop movement. That, at least, limits selling.

LOCAL SITUATION

But it is curious how the Bombay, and to an even greater extent the up-country speculator clutches at any straw which drifts along on what appears to be a bull tide.

8 cents for Americans and 155 for Broach seem to him a heaven-sent opportunity for purchases. The result has been that Bombay buying is an almost daily feature in the Liverpool and New York markets.

It is, in our opinion, an inadequate foundation on which to build the hopes of a sound advance.

Cropwise, the Indian outlook is good. Quality, on the basis of samples so far seen, is entirely satisfactory. And quality always helps the marketing of any crop.

But, meanwhile, the Indian problem is how much will Japan, her biggest individual customer, buy. And, to a lesser extent, how much will our present narrow parity discourage purchases by Europe and Lancashire. To some extent Indian cotton must be bought whatever the parity. But, obviously, to a much less extent than when the parity is attractive.

America this year has vast quantities of low grade cotton. It is anything like the red, black, spotted and deathlike grey stuff we saw in 1926-7, outside markets will be less eager to buy it. But its price eventually will seriously overlap Indians.

There will, of course, be upturns, but on such bulges we prefer sales.

Produce Receipts

	Bombay, Nov. 6.
Wheat	1,247 cwts.
Linseed	7,639 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	347 cwts.
Gingellyseed	496 cwts.
Poppyseed	40 cwts.
Groundnuts	14,185 cwts.
Castorseed	1,177 cwts.
Rice	27,835 cwts.
Myrabollan	1,365 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,664 cwts.
Mowraseed	88 cwts.
Gram	712 cwts.
Joowar	551 cwts.
Barley	1,341 cwts.
Bajree	1,642 cwts.
Indian Sugar	231 cwts.

Sea Borne Trade At Okha

The total import of Merchandise at Okha during September, 1937, amounted to tons 8,236 valued Rs. 4,34,475 consisting of tons 60 glass sheets valued Rs. 14,334 Rice tons 135 valued Rs. 13,393 Hardware tons 26 valued Rs. 19,823 Instruments apparatus etc., tons 74 valued Rs. 64,297 Wines and Spirits Gallons 3,772 valued Rs. 4,998 Iron and Steel tons 105 valued Rs. 29,474 Paper and Stationery tons 30 valued Rs. 9,880 Piece Goods Yards 37,667 valued Rs. 17,400 Cycles and Motors tons 12 valued Rs. 13,766 coal tons 7,470 valued Rs. 1,49,400 and Machinery etc., tons 284 valued Rs. 97,710. The total exports during the same period amounted to tons 3,926 consisting of tons 3,120 cement and tons 806 Magnesium Chloride, Piece Goods, Yarn etc. The number of Ocean-Going steamers that entered the Port was 7.

The total imports during the corresponding period amounted to tons 344 valued Rs. 1,04,373 consisting of tons 38 glass sheets valued Rs. 12,439, Iron and Steel tons 68 valued Rs. 11,194, Hardware 29, valued Rs. 21,006. Instruments and apparatus etc., tons 19 valued Rs. 16,916 Paper and Stationery tons 49 valued Rs. 11,588 chemical tons 63 valued Rs. 5,215 and machinery etc., tons 48 valued Rs. 26,015. The total exports during the same period amounted to tons 4,864 consisting of 3,953 cement and tons 911 Sugar etc. The number of Ocean-Going steamers that entered the Port was 5.

Short Covering Before Monday's Bureau Report

Repatriation Of European Capital On Apprehensions Of Coming Social Legislation

U. S. CONGRESS AGAINST COMPULSORY COTTON CROP CONTROL

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

There was short covering and New Orleans buying on the New York Cotton Exchange on Friday. The Bureau report will be issued on Monday.

Weakness of Dollar reflects repatriation of European capital due to apprehensions regarding the effects of the coming Social Legislation on American industrial profits and fears that President Roosevelt may be forced to further devalue Dollar with a view to arrest business recessions.

It is believed that the U. S. Congress is opposed to compulsory cotton crop control.

The New York cotton futures mar ket opened steady on Friday but was inactive and later became steadier and advanced on higher Liverpool cables, early strength of the stock market and commission house and foreign buying which readily absorbed moderate hedge selling and long liquidation. Spot de mand continued slow but the basis was steadier. Textiles were quiet Finally covering and New Orleans buying appeared and the session was steady.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening December was 5 points up at 7.69 and under scattered selling prices declined 3 points from the opening level and reach 7.65 which was the lowest level. Later on there was some foreign buying on rumours of a change in gold prices and there was a steady improvement of 9 points from the lowest level and December was quoted 7.75 which was the highest level reacted during the last hour. The market closed at a net rise of 10 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 7.39c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady with improved demand and closed at a rise of 12 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 12 points at 7.85c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with January 4.44. There was Bombay and trade buying which met with light hedging on limits. Later on there was straddle buying and local support which was offset by hedging. The market closed at a rise of 5 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced points at 4.55d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was steady and Giza futures closed at a rise of 5 to 8 points. Uppers futures advanced 2 to 4 points with spot cotton one point up at 6.01d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quietly steady with a moderate business. Sakeis futures closed 7 points down to 7 points up and Ashmouni contracts were 4 points higher.

INFLATION PROSPECTS

Messrs. M. and B. Stern states:—

Satisfactory cloth and yarn sales during Divali and no pressure from up-country due to delay in arrivals have been partly responsible for absence of any selling pressure

There is also the belief that around 7-1/2 cents in America more cotton will go into loan. With regard to Monday's Government Crop estimate, there is a talk in some quarters that the apprehended large increase may not turn out, since the Government increased, sharply, the figure last month and thereafter stated that there was a shortage of labour for picking.

No importance seems to be attached to the latest peace overtures from Japan on the eve of the Nine Power Treaty endeavour, but it is believed the economic and financial state of Japan is fast deteriorating, due to the vast war expenditure in China and restricted gold holdings.

There is, so far, no indication in official circles in respect of any possibility of inflation in the U. S. A., but the recent weakening of the dollar is attributed to Continental speculators hoarding gold in preference to securities, following the gloomy picture of Wall Street.

It is reported by the C. C. C. that up to the 4th November about 1,407,000 Bales have been pledged under the loan programme.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Highest (2-35 p.m.)	7.75+11
N. Y. December Lowest (10-19 a.m.)	7.66+02
Liverpool January Highest	4.46+05
Liverpool January Lowest	4.43+02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—Market steady. Limited business. Trade calling. Straddle buying. Market awaiting Bureau Report on Monday.

Liverpool.—Market quiet and steady Market awainting the Bureau Report. Lancashire yarn market steadier.

Liverpool.—Tone steadier due lightness of hedge selling and subsidence of outside liquidation. Weakness of Dollar reflects repatriation of European capital due apprehensions effects of coming Social Legislation on American industrial profits and fears that Roosevelt may be forced to farther devalue Dollar to arrest business recession. Bureau Report expected around eighteen million bales.

New York.—Pre-Bureau covering. Better trade demand. Some foreign buying on higher sterling.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

New York:—Business outlook unfavourable Congress is opposed to compulsory control suggest waiting for a decline before buying.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 6.

December	7.70
January	7.68
March	7.75
May	7.80
July	7.84
October	7.94
Middling Spot	7.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Nov. 6.

December	7.81
January	7.80
March	7.84
Middling Spot	7.85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Nov. 6.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	34,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	20,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	nil

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

November	4.37
December	4.39
January	4.42
February	4.44
March	4.47
April	4.49
May	4.52
June	4.53
July	4.54
August	4.55
September	4.57
October	4.59
Middling Spot	4.53

10-12 A.M. QUOTATIONS

January	4.45
March	4.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

F. G. F. Spot	8.20

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

BROACH	
Fully Good (Good staple)	3.65
Fine Good (Good staple)	3.80
Superfine (Good staple)	3.95
OOMRA	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	3.80
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	3.95
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.10
BENGAL	
Good	3.26
Fully Good	3.36
Fine	3.51

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 155; highest 155 1/4; lowest 154 1/2; closing 154 1/2.

Oomra D/J. op. 139 1/4; highest 139 1/4; lowest 137 1/2; closing 137 1/2.

Oomra March op. 139; highest 139; lowest 138 1/4; closing 138 1/4.

Bengal D/J. op. 125; highest 125; lowest 123 1/2; closing 123 1/2.

Bengal March op. 125; highest 125; lowest 123 1/2; closing 123 1/2

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May 21-11-37) Rs. 6 1/4

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May 31-3-38) Rs. 18 1/4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 6.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate	9/16 p. c. to 9/16 p.c.
Band Bills 6 months market rate	5/8 p. c. to 11/16 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 p. c. to 2-1/2 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	2-1/2 p. c. to 3 p. c.
Interest day to day loan	1/2 p. c. to 1/2 p. c.
Interest 7 Days' market loan	1/2 p. c.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Following a rise of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 155/4 for Broach A./M. delivery and improved to Rs. 156 on general buying. Up-country arrivals are small and in the absence of selling, the local market is keeping up steady tone.

Liverpool market was due to open 2 points up but it opened unchanged. The local market was quiet and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	155 12 0
Oomra D/J	138 8 0
Oomra March	138 12 0
Bengal D/J	125 8 0
Bengal March	125 4 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Bengal F. G.	120/22
C. P. 1	143/45
C. P. 2	134/37
Arvi	134/37
Berar	129,32
Khandesh	124/27
Jalna/Sailu	124/27
Burwah Sanavad	124/27
Mathia	99/104
Broach Fine	144/46
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	178/81
Surat	186/98
Navsari	193/98
Kampala	311/14

American Cotton Figures

	1937-38	1936-37
P P Bales		
Receipts to date 5-11-37	4177000	3588000
Receipts yesterday 5-11-37	69000	49000
Exports to date 5-11-37	1818000	1797000
Stock at Ports 5-11-37	3262000	2718000
Stock at Interior Towns 5-11-37	2225000	2301000
Stock at Liverpool 5-11-37	769000	758000
Visible Supply 5-11-37	6907000	6402000
Quantity in sight 5-11-37	7366000	6849000
Quantity out of sight 5-11-37	3340000	3699000

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Nov 6 Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	4 days.	This year.
Khandesh		613
Barsi and Nagar	7	763
Hyderabad Gaorani		
Berar		6
Central Provinces		48
Total Oomras	7	1,430
Dholera		1,032
N W Provinces	2	459
Sind Punjab	1,802	27,582
Broach		1,406
Coompta and Dharwar	108	4,178
Westerns Northerns	56	723
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		809
American		158
Egyptian, African and Sudan	304	57,212
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		164
Total	2,279	95,165

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 4th Nov

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe		36,513
Japan and China		69,818
Coast Ports		17,005
Up-country by Rail		57,110
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		
Total		161,446

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 31st Oct/1st Nov.	3,227
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-8-1937	92,886
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	76,585
Increase	16,301

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

Dec. 152 Jan. 155 March 161 May 164 at Cross Rate 4.99 5/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 155—Liverpool May 1938 4.56 Rs 43 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 155—New York May 7.84 Rs. 19 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.99 5/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 6.

T. T. London on.—	
New York	5.00.05
Paris	147.10
Berlin	12.39
Madrid	79.00
Amsterdam	9.03-3/4
Brussels	29.35-1/4
Milan	95.10
Berne	21.52-1/2
Prague	143.00

LONDON SEEDS.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, C.I.F. ton. £13-0-0 Nov. sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, C.I.F. ton. £15-0-0 Nov/Dec. sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, London, C.I.F. ton £15-5-0 Nov/Dec. sellers.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton. £14-5-0 Nov/Dec. sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, Tuil, C.I.F. ton. £14-10-0 Nov/Dec. sellers.

LONDON OIL.

London, Nov. 6.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt. 27/3 Nov. sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt. 27/1-1/2 Jan/April sellers.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-0-6. London-Paris Exchange rate was 11 points down at 147.10 and Dollar-sterling cross rate was placed at 4.99 5/8. London spot silver prices declined 1/8d. to 19 11/16d. while forward was 1/16d. lower at 19 11/16d. speculators sold and buyers were scarce. Business was small and the market was steady. Later on there was little Indian selling which was absorbed by American trade buying at fixed rate. There was further American enquiry but sellers were reserved. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed unchanged to 5 points down. Shanghai was 1-2 1/4. The local market was fairly steady with some short covering but in the absence of any important business prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

	Gold	Silver
Ready	34 9 0	50 7 0
Kartak delivery	34 9 6	50 7 6
Kartak Teji Mandi	0 2 6	0 8 0
Magsar delivery	34 9 6	50 9 0
Magsar Teji Mandi	0 5 3	0 15 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 6.

Spot	19-5/8
Forward	19-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 6.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	17/0/4

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Nov. 5.

November	44.55
December	44.85
March	44.40—05

LONDON SILVER REVIEW

London, Nov. 4.

"Messrs, Mocatta and Goldsmid state that price movements of the week has been negligible although the weakness of the dollar lowered the rate at which American support can be expected The chief feature has been the import of silver coin of the value of over £3,000,000 sent to London by the Chinese Government for safekeeping".—Reuter.

GOLD EXPORTS

Gold in bar worth Rs. 32,98,514 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended November 6. Besid , a shipment of bar gold worth Rs. 8,668 was booked during the week for consigning it to Mombassa by the s.s. 'Tairea', which sails next week.

The s.s. 'President Hayes,' which left on Tuesday carried a consignment of bar gold worth Rs. 2,77,868 to New York, The s.s. 'Narkunda,' which sailed on Friday, carried a consignment of bar gold valued at Rs. 34,499 to Colombo.

Four other consignments of bar gold valued at Rs. 16,66,500, Rs. 3,74,372, Rs. 4,62,242, and Rs. 4,83,033 respectively, were carried to London by the s.s. 'Mongolia', which sailed on Saturday.

The total value of gold exported to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,05,65,79,238.

LONDON METALS

London, Nov. 5.

Copper	£40 1 3
Lead	£16 5 0
Spelter	£15 18 9
Tin	£192 10 0

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Nov. 6.

All foreign markets were easy yesterday despite reports of frost in Argentine. North American offers were at lower prices and the Australian crop is estimated at 163 million bushels. The local market was quiet with a scattered business. There was scattered covering but the undertone was easy.

Linseed May	7 13 0
Wheat Jan.	5 4 3
Wheat May	5 0 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Nov. 5.

December	£12-7-6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

December	99 1/2d.
March	95 1/2d.
May	93 3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Nov. 5.

December	dol 0.88 3/8.
May	dol 0.89.
July	dol 0.84 7/8.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-5-0.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-1-9.

Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-3-0

Kesar Rs. 11-5-0

Saraya Rs. 11-2-0.

Java spot F. 7.00.

New York Sugar

New York, Nov. 5.

December	2.34+01
March	2.34
May	2.37+01
July	2.39+01

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Nov. 6.

November	221.20+110
January	221.30+150
February	221.30+200
March	221.20+230

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 6.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels. 39/3 Jan/Feb. sellers.

Wheat, Barlett Russo, Parcels. 45/6 Nov. sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels. 42/6 Nov. sellers.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 6.

2 3/4 per cent	1948/52 100/5
3 per cent	1951/54 102/2
4 per cent	1941 103/14
per cent U P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/12
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 Loan 106/8
per cent	1943 Bonds 108/8
4 per cent	1960/70 113/14
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 119/8
5 per cent	1939/44 105/6
5 per cent	1940/43 108/6
5 1/2 per cent	1948/50 Loan 103/4
TAX FREES	
per cent	1953/63 112
5 per cent	1955 123
5 per cent	1945/55 120/10
1 1/2 per cent	1938 Mysore 103/4
CORPORATION DEBENTURE	
per cent B P I	1974 109/8
4 per cent M Deb	1974 109
5 per cent M Deb	1949 118/8
5 per cent	1954 131/8
6 per cent K P T	1956 131/8

Note:+3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/15 and declined to Rs 98/11.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 6.

B. C. RATES—

T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank selling T T D D 1/6 3/32

Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16

Banks buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Banks selling T T 266 1/4

Banks buying T T 263 7/8

PARIS—

Banks selling T T 1,102

Banks buying T T 1,122

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 77 1/2

Banks buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 67 3/4

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 67 1/2

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 79 5/8

SINGAPORE—

Bank selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 91 7/8

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.99 3/4 5th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/32 6th instant.

Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 5th instant

Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 6th instant.

Java/London 9.01 1/2 6th instant.

London/Paris 147.10 5th instant.

London/Belgium 29.35 1/4 5th instant.

London/Switzerland 21.53 5th instant

London/Berlin 12.37 3/4 5th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 5th instant

London/New York 4.99.55 5th instant.

London/Amsterdam 9.04 5th instant.

London/Italy 94.92 5th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £7-0-6 1/2 4th instant.

Gold £7-0-6 5th instant.

Silver London Ready 19 13/16 4th instant.

Silver London Ready 19 11/16 5th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 3/4 4th instant

Silver London Forward 19 11/16 5th instant.

Silver New York Ready 45 4th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 5th instant

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 4th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 5th instant

London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 4th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 5th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Nov. 5.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	80 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	94 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	1954/59 104
4 per cent	1948/53 109
4 1/2 per cent	1950/55 111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent	1958/68 114 1/4
5 per cent	1942/47 111 3/4
3 per cent	1949/52 99 1/4
2 1/2 per cent	British Consols 76 5/8
3 1/2 per cent	War Loan 102
4 per cent	Funding Loan 1960/90 112 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy Easv.	67/6

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, Nov. 4.

	This week.
Total Bullion	£328,000,000
Public Deposits	£ 30,380,000
Other Deposits (A)	£126,100,000
Government securities	£103,400,000
Other securities (B)	£ 28,600,000
Notes and coin	£ 42,100,000
Notes in circulation	£485,900,000
Ratio of Reserve to liabilities	26.91 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include bankers	£ 89,400,000
(B) Other securities include discounts and advances	£ 7,800,000

London Market Quotation

Bombay, Nov. 6.

London Market.—

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£40-0-0
Standard Copper 3 months	£40-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£46-0-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 39/2
Copper Sheets	Rs. 43/2

Tone:—Steady.

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

BAWDWIN MINE

The General Manager reports the following developments:—

CHINAMAN LODE

Intermediate Plus 20' Level.

West Crosscut 1290 South

Section 95'-114'; width 19'; silver per ton 5.7 ozs; lead 16.3 per cent; zinc 17.5 per cent; copper 0.4 per cent.

Section 135'-150'; width 15'; silver per ton 12.8 ozs; lead 16.4 per cent; zinc 8.5 per cent; copper 0.7 per cent.

MEINGTHA LODE

Intermediate Plus 20' Level.

East Crosscut 3400 South.

Section 0'-19'; width 19'; silver per ton 6.3 ozs:-lead 15.5 per cent; zinc 8.6 per cent; copper 0.5 per cent.

Professional Selling In Steel Shares

COTTON MILL ISSUES QUIET

Absence Of Buying Support

BOMBAY: November 6.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour to-day and will remain closed on Monday for the "Valan."

There was considerable Professional unloading in Tata Steel shares. The decline was mostly due to absence of buying. The sharp decline in Steel shares had sympathetic effect on Cotton Mill shares which also recorded a decline of few points.

The market opened weak. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 1,055 and after declining to Rs. 1,035 closed at Rs. 1,045. Century Mill shares opened at Rs. 272 and closed at Rs. 270. Simplex shares weakened to Rs. 108 and Swadeshi Mills came down to Rs. 298.

Andhra Shares opened at Rs. 1,585 and closed at Rs. 1,575. Hydros declined to Rs. 156 and Powers closed at Rs. 1,475.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,525 and after fluctuating between Rs. 1,532 and Rs. 1,500 closed at Rs. 1,515. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 344 and closed at Rs. 341. Bombay Burmas were quiet at Rs. 738.

TEXTILE SHARES.

	Rs.	As.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	412	8
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	1045	0
100 CENTURY	270	10
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	303	12
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	257	8
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	117	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	477	8
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-9-3	
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	157	8
166 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	222	8
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1790	0
100 Indore	75	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 3)	151	4
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	367	8
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	655	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	1375	0
250 Model	55	0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	126	4
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	318	12
100 Osmanshahi (Re 1)	46	8
100 Phoenix (10)	348	2
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	70	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	2330	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	108	12
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	298	12
300 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,455	0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	915	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	119	8
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30	12
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1600	0
25-500 Land Comty (Rs. 7-8)	392	8
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	142	4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3)	127	12
5 Union (As. 4)	5-9-6	
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	153	0
INSURANCE		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	995	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15	10
20 Mercantile	56	4
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	42	8
200 Oriental (125)	4,760	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	8	2
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old	155	0
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1575	0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	12
50 BOMBAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	125	0
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182	8
10 Broach	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	271	
100 Poona (4)	212	8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	210	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	156	14
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1,475	0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	951	4
100 C. Province	97	4
100 Dhond Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	95	3
100 Mandra Bhon	97	0
100 Pachora Jamner	94	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99	8
500 Tapti Valley	762	8
MININGS		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	9	12
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	15
Ind an Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	43	0
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	69	8
30 TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 36-3-6)	1515	0
25 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	341	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	320	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 6)	187	8
200-250 Bbay Safe Dep (Rs. 18-12)	876	4
250 BOM. STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	228	12
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	738	12
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 8)	247	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	4	15
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	100	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	151	4
50 I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	50	12
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	365	0
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	530	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	780	0
TEA CON (Rs. 2-15)	91	0
15 Scindia	25	12
25 Tata Oil Mill	33	0
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1,505	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	285	0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	73	4
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	547	8
8 1/4 p.c Const. 1st	107	0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	159	8
7½ p.c. Tata Power XD	1,550	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	4
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166	0
6 p.c Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES		
3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	
8 p.c Andhra Valley	109	
4 p.c Bom. Telephone	52	0
7 p.c. Sholapur	83	12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	100	4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Bombay Dyeing (1067/8) 1055 1045 1055 1035 1042 1045

Century (281/4) 272 270 272 267 268 270

Central India (311/4) 307 305 306 303

Kohinoor (372/8) 368 365 363 367

New Great (326/4) 315 323 318

Simplex (114/6) 111 108 110 108

Swadeshi (308/12) 301 297 300 298

Associated Cement (154/12) 154 153

Andhra (1577/4) 1585 1575

Tata Hydro (159) 158 156

Tata Power (1475) 1485 1475 1480 1475

Tram. Ord. (126) 126/4 125

T. Steel Dfd. (1593) 1525 1520 1532 1508 1517 1512 1515

T. Steel Ord. (345) 344 343 344/8 340 342/8 341

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (167/8) 167 166

Bellapur (190/10) 187 186 187

B. Steam (231/4) 227 228

B Burma (753/8) 742 738 741 737 743 738

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 6.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London:—

	Dol.
American Gas and Electric	26
American Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	38
American Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	25
American Super Power	1 1/4
Electric Bond Commen	18
American Tel. and Tel.	150 1/4
Western Union Telg	30 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio Rly.	13
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	37
Great North Pfd. Rly.	27
New York Central Rly	19
Allis Chalmers	42
Radio 3 1/2 per cent Pfd.	32
Westinghouse Airbrake	26
Curtis Wright	4
Denmark 6 p.c. 1942	106
Chesapeake and Ohio 3 1/2 p.c. 1996	95
Delaware and Hudson 4 p.c. 1943	78
Bethelehem Steel	49 1/2
Ludlum Steel	19 3/4
United States Steel	57
United States Smelting	66
Youngstown Sheet	40
Anaconda Copper Mining	27
Int. Nickel of Canada	43 3/4
Chrysler Motors	69
General Motors	39 3/4
General Electric	40
Radio Corp	8
Socony Oil	15 3/4
Amr. Tob B.	/2
Chase Bank	32 1/2
National City Bank	28 1/2
Int. Tel. and Tel 4 1/2 p.c. 1939	87
Phillips Petrol	42
Continental Motor	2
American Tel and Tel. Deb. 3 1/4 p. c. 1961	101
Argentine Republic 1971 4 1/2 p.c.	99
Const. Mining and Smelting	52

Featureless market. Turnover, 1,250,000 shares. Allis Chalmers has declared a dividend of dol 1.50 per share Radio Corporation has declared a dividend of 2 cents per share. Brokers Loans have declined 200 million dollars in 2 weeks, 439 million dollars in nine weeks.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 5

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	78 10 0
Atlas Elect and Genl Trust Ord	0 5 3
Bank of London and S. America	6 10 0
B. and C. I. Railway Ord Stock	110 0 0
Borneo Ltd Ord	0 6 0
Borneo Ltd. Pref.	1 0 6
Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ordinary Stk	66 5 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2 4 0
Lansil Ltd Ord	0 12 9
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord	0 1 0
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	2 15 0
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	31 0 0
Genl and Comi Invest Trust Defd Stk	102 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 16 6
J. Lyons and Co 'A' Ord	5 14 6
C and E Morton 7 per cent Preference	0 7 0
United Serdang Rub. Plantn Ord	0 3 9
Salt (Saltaires) Ord	0 6 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	94 0 0
United Premier Oil and Cake Ordinary	0 9 3

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 6.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, per lb. 7-1/2 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Nov. 6.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) 7-3/8 nominal.

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1937

41 Lakhs Of Arrears–Remission Announced

RULER MADE FULL-FLEDGED GENERAL

Viceroy Recalls Sterling Services To State And Empire

BIKANER, Nov. 6.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in his speech at the Banquet in the Durbar Hall of the Lallgarh Palace, on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner to-day (Saturday) after thanking His Highness for the cordial welcome accorded to His Excellency and Lady Linlithgow, recalled the happy memories they carried of their former visit to Bikaner, and expressed their great pleasure at being present on such an historic occasion and proceeded to recount His Highness' steadfast and eminent loyalty to the Crown, and the presence of His Highness, in succession at the Coronation of King Edward VII, King George V and King George VI. In 1902 His Highness was appointed an A.D.C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, afterwards to His Majesty George V, and since 1910 as A.D.C. to the reigning monarch, a unique record to feel proud about. The Viceroy also praised His Highness for the latter's offer to place at the disposal of His Majesty, should on occasion unhappily arose, the entire resources of the State in men and money. Bikaner was one of the most conspicuous and progressive States in India, whose ruler had achieved for himself an outstanding position in India and the Empire. His Highness had a long record of distinguished service, in the field, as a Prince and as Administrator.

FEATURES OF LONG RULE

His Excellency then touched briefly, on certain of the more significant and memorable features and events of His Highness's long rule. The beneficent works in the State, such as the construction of the Ganga Canal opened by Lord Irwin in October 1927, by the nations of which many mills of desert and a large proportion of the total area of the north of the State, have been converted into fertilized land, are striking examples of his foresight. The prosperity and happiness brought about by this scheme were borne out by the increase of 1,16,000 which occurred in the State'spopulation in the neighbourhood of the Ganga Canal over that shown in the census of 1921. Construction of miles of railway and the great development in the supply of electricity for domestic and industrial purposes were the other examples of a similar type. Bijey Singhji Memorial Hospitals, affording as they do facilities for prevention and cure of tuberculosis, were further examples in the same direction.

His Excellency then recalled the fact of His Highness personally commanding the Bikaner Ganga Risala when War broke out in China in 1900. The services rendered by the State forces from 1914 to 1918, during the Great War, in France where His Highness was in person, and afterwards in the defence of Egypt upheld the traditional prowess of the Rajput race.

BIKANER'S GREAT SERVICES

His Excellency then went into His Highness's acumen as a statesman both in India and the Empire, his services as the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, inaugurated in February 1921, the hopes expressed by His Highness about the possibility of the Princes acceding to the Federation at an early date, His Highness's representation, on more than one occasion, at the Assembly of the League of Nations. His Highness's membership of the Imperial War Cabinet during the Great War, and, later, after the termination of War, of the Peace Conference, and last but not the least, His Highness' appointment by His Majesty the King Emperor, as one of the plenipotentiaries for signing the Peace Treaty at Versailles.

ELECTED MAJORITY IN COUNCIL

His Excellency then commenced the decisions taken by His Highness, on this historic occasion, of increasing the elected majority in the State Council, (which was bound to be appreciated by the subjects, as it accorded with the spirit of the times), the generous remissions of arrears of interest amounting to over 41 lacs of Rupees, the steps taken to create a Rural Uplift Department, and to deal with the most important problem of the liquidation of agricultural debt and the educational benefits conferred upon the State, as all there are bound to be widespread and permanent value to the State's inhabitants.

After expressing his pleasure at the generous tribute that His Highness had paid to the officers of the Political Department and particularly, to Sir Bertrand Glancy and to Sir George Ogilvie His Excellency with equally great pleasure, took occasion to announce the promotion by His Majesty of His Highness the Maharajah, to the Rank of Full General from that of Lieutenant General, in recognition of the eminent record of His Highness the Maharaja alike in peace and war, as a ruler, as a soldier and as a statesman. His Excellency then appealed to the audience to join him in congratulating His Highness on this signal distinction, and share in His Excellency's warm sincere hope that for very many years to come, he would live to give to his State the wisdom of rule.

His Excellency concluded by asking those present to drink with him, to the health of "our" illustrious host, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner.—A. P.

WHY DENY FRANCHISE TO INDIANS?

Government Firm On Refusal To Recruit Labour For Ceylon

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

It is understood the first part of Sir Edward Jackson's report on the question of Indian immigration into Celyon has been received by the Ceylon Government but no copy thereof has yet reached the Government of India.

The situation arising out of the refusal of Government of India to allow further recruitment of Indian labour for Ceylon until the grievances in connection with the Village Community Ordinance seeking to exclude Indians from franchise are redressed continues to engage the attention of the Government of India who are in constant communication with the Ceylon Government. No definite result however has hitherto emerged

It is learned the standing committee of Ceylon Legislature appointed to examine the Ordinance has not yet held any meeting.

STAUNCH BELIEVER IN FEDERATION

After the State Banquet the Maharaja addressed the gathering. Referring to Federation he said:

"This is hardly the proper place for a discussion of political problems, but I may be permitted to say a few words about a matter that is in all our minds: the question of the accession of the States to the proposed All-India Federation.

"Insufficiently informed public opinion is apt to view with suspicion the inevitably long discussions and negotiations between the British Government and the Princes, and to ascribe to the Governments of the States as a whole the intention to drive hard bargains at the expense of their brethren in British India.

'I have for many years been a staunch believer in a Federal constitution for India, which would unite as equal partners the States of India already sovereign, and the British Indian Provinces recently made autonomous. To that faith I adhere to-day. But I may say that for such a Federation to be successful, it is necessary that the States should have that freedom in their internal administration, that guarantee of their unhampered economic, political and social development, that opportunity to foster all that is great and noble in their traditions, which alone would enable them to make their fullest contribution to the common good of India.

Congress' Hold ON Bengal Masses

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

The extent of hold of the Congress on the masses in the province of Bengal will be gathered from the fact that as many as 2,45,000 men and women have this year enlisted themselves as members of the Congress as against only 85,000 enrolled last year.

This would enable Bengal to send her quota of 515 delegates to the forthcoming session of the Congress.

Of the 30 districts which have contributed this tremendous figure, Tipperah enrolling 50,000 members is leading. Calcutta with four districts—Central, South, North and Burra Bazar, comes next enrolling nearly 49,000.—United Press.

GANDHIJI'S PRIMARY EDUCATION SCHEME

May Be Considered By Central Advisory Board

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6.

No definite date has been yet fixed, but the "United Press" learns that the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education will be summoned in January next.

Its importance lies in the fact that the views of Provincial Governments on the Abbot-Wood Report will have been received by the Central Government, who themselves will have examined the report "vis-a-vis" the centrally-administered areas.

It is believed that unofficial members on the Board might bring forward for consideration and examination the primary education scheme outlined by Gandhiji at the Wardha Educational Conference, the full text of which has been published in the "Harijan".—United Press.

DR. HINGORANI JOINS CONGRESS

Says, Communal Organisations Have Outlived Their Utility

KARACHI, Nov. 6.

Dr. G. T. Hingorani, President of the Sind Hindu Sabha, formally joined the Congress to-day. He signed the Congress pledge and vowed to abide by its discipline.

In the course of a statement he said that communal organizations had outlived their utility. So he severed connection with Hindu organisations.—United Press.

'GREAT IDEALS' OF CONGRESS

People's Ministers Are Doing Their Best, Says Suhrawardy

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

"I have great regard for the Congress ideals. The Congress ideals are great ideals—ideals of co-operation and union of all peoples of India for serving the mother country," said Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, Member, Public Service Commission and a former Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University presiding at a meeting in observance of the Fifteenth International Co-operative day.

Sir Hassan added:—"We are glad that where there was non-co-operation there is co-operation to-day. The Congress has accepted office in seven provinces. The Congress ministers have given unmistakable proof of what can be done for the people by the people. The Congress ministers are doing their very best for rural uplift, for relieving indebtedness of the people, for having in the rural areas more of these amenities of life, which we find concentrated in big towns."—A. P.

ZANZIBAR LAND 'ALIENATION BILL'

Final Draft Not Yet Available

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6.

The "United Press" learns that Government of India have called from the Zanzibar Government the progress of the legislation called the Land Alienation Decree Bill

The Bill was to have been introduced in the Zanzibar Legislative Council in November, but no information has been received that it has been introduced. The legislation has, however, been the subject of a prolonged correspondence between the Government of India and the Zanzibar Government, and it is understood the Protectorate Government have accepted certain modifications suggested by the Government of India. The correspondence is still proceeding and the final draft Bill is not yet available.—United Press.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN Br. GUIANA

Govt. Of India Awaits Colonial Office Reply

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6.

It is understood the Government of India have not yet received replies to their inquiries from the Colonial Office regarding the labour conditions in British Guiana, where a large number of Indians are employed in sugarcane estates.

Recently there was a suggestion for the appointment of a Labour Commission, but no information appears to have been received here.—United Press.

GANDHI-ANDERSON INTERVIEW

Will Take Place At Barrackpore Govt. House On Tuesday

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

The proposed interview between Gandhiji and the Governor of Bengal on Tuesday next on the subject of the release of detenus and political prisoners will take place, according to the "Hindustan Standard," at Government House, Barrackpore, where His Excellency Sir John Anderson will be staying till the middle of this month on his return from Darjeeling.

It has been arranged that Gandhiji will be conveyed in the Governor's launch to Barrackpore for the interview.

It all depends upon the result of the interview with His Excellency whether Gandhiji will pay his proposed visit to the Hijli Detention Camp or not.—A. P.

POLICE OFFICER ON TRIAL

Alleged Assault On Aviator

SYLHET, Nov. 6.

The assistant sub-Inspector of Police and several constables of the Maulvibazar thana, the veterinary assistant of the place and two motor drivers are facing trial on the charge of assaulting Mr. Sudhangsu Bose, an aviator.

The hearing has commenced in the court of the second Extra Assistant Commissioner of Maulvibazar. The case has been adjourned after the examination of the prosecution witnesses.

Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta, Deputy President of the Central Legislative Assembly, is conducting the Defence.—A. P

ALIGARH RIOT SITUATION

Premier Pant's Letter To Thakur Malkhan Singh

ALIGARH, Nov. 6.

The situation in connection with the Hindu-Muslim riot remained unchanged to-day. Cases of stray assaults were reported Half a dozen persons were admitted to hospital. Some arrests were made.

Practically almost all the bazaars remained closed. The curfew order is still in force

Thakur Malkhan Singh, M.L.A. has received a telegram from the Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of the United Provinces stating that he is immensely depressed at the outbreak of the riot and requesting Thakur Malkhan Singh to do everything in his power to bring about harmony between the two communities.—United Press.

MR. BIMALENDU BOSE

Oriental Dancer At Sambalpur

(From Our Correspondent.)
SAMBALPUR, Nov. 6.

Mr. Bimalendu Bose, Oriental Dancer and Music Researcher brilliantly demonstrated his dance in the Local Zila School Hall last evening before a large and distinguished gathering. Rai Bahadur Radha Charan Das, Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur presided and spoke very highly of Mr. Bose's performance. Mr. Bose leaves for Bilaspur to-day

BAN ON G. S. RAO LIFTED AT LAST!

Echo Of B. C. Pal's Visit In 1907

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

The Government have cancelled the portion of the G. O., dated the 18th June, 1907, by which Mr. G. Hari Sarvottama Rao was debarred from employment as a teacher in any Government or aided school or college in the presidency.

The ban, it is alleged, was placed on Mr. Hari Sarvottama Rao because of his participation in a political demonstration connected with Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal's visit, while he was a student undergoing training in the Teachers' College, Rajahmundry.—United Press.

WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION

ROME, Nov. 7.

Provisional figures for World wheat production for 1937 issued by the International Institute of Agriculture indicate that it exceeds last year's but is below the average for the past five years.

The export surplus to 1938 is estimated at 770 million bushels which is 11 per cent. above last year's.—Reuter's Special.

CONGRESS GOVTS. & UNTOUCHABILITY

Harijan Sewak Sangh's Appeal To Declare Their Policy

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Urging upon the Congress Provincial Governments to issue declaration of their policies regarding the removal of untouchability at an early date, a resolution was passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh held in Delhi during last week-end under the presidentship of Mrs. B. Nehru

The committee noted with satisfaction the progress of the temple-entry campaign in Malabar District and Cochin State and the growing volume of public support in these places for temple-entry for Harijans.

The committee requested the Government of Madras and the Government of Cochin to help the rapid emancipation of Harijans by facilitating the declaration of all Hindu temples within their jurisdiction open to the Harijans.

The Provincial Governments were requested to create special departments and appoint special officers to look after the uplift work of Harijans and the removal of their disabilities.

The committee urged upon the Provincial Governments to draw the attention of municipal and other local bodies towards the deplorable living and service condition of the sweepers and scavengers employed by them. It drew the attention of the Provincial Governments to Clause 9 of the Poona Pact, which provides for setting apart an adequate sum for educational facilities for the members of the depressed classes.

The committee passed the budget of the Central Office of the All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh for Rs 84,433 for the year 1937.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

"THE BLACK"

INSPECTOR WADE

THIS BIRD OF THE SKY BROUGHT ME ON SWIFT WINGS, SAHIB HAMON---I TRUST YOU HAVE AN IMPORTANT TASK FOR ME?
THERE'S A MAN NAMED SLONE, ASSIM ---HE HAS A PAPER---
YOU MUST GET THAT PAPER, EVEN IF YOU HAVE TO----
ONE MOMENT, SAHIB---MY EYES ARE SHARP---THERE IS SOMEONE FOLLOWING YOU--- WALK AHEAD-I SHALL JOIN YOU SOON!
IT WAS NOTHING---BUT I DO NOT LIKE TO BE, FOLLOWED--- AFTER YOU, SAHIB---
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